THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

FEBRUARY 15, 1927

Does Prohibition Work?

By Haven Emerson, M. D.

Chicago's Dinner to Jane Addams

By Graham Taylor

Smut and Trash

Where Goes New York?

Longshoremen Go to Sea for Damages

What Is Desirable Income?

War in a Test Tube

Selling Health

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Once each year SURVEY GRAPHIC brings out a racial number. Mexico, Ireland, Harlem, East by West—they have ranged far and near. Such will be our March Graphic—a magnificently illustrated special number of 96 pages

An American Look at

FASCISM

E. C. LINDEMAN, Collaborating Editor

"It is because Fascism could so easily be made compatible with much in current American thought and practice," says Mr. Lindeman, "that it constitutes the first realistic challenge to the spirit of freedom and democracy which emerged from our Revolution of 1776." Other contributors to this issue include:

FRANCIS HACKETT, who within the past month journeyed to Italy and interviewed Mussolini especially for this number, gives a full length portrait of the genius of the new Caesarism.

LINCOLN STEFFENS asks, "Is not the whole moral basis of liberalism unscientific?" He too has matched wits with Il Duce.

THOMAS W. LAMONT, of J. P. Morgan & Co., pictures Italy's Economic and Financial Progress Since 1922.

HENRY W. TAFT contributes his Impressions of Conditions in Italy Under Fascism.

WILLIAM BOLITHO, in a brilliant and acute article, tells what is lost when the press is no longer free.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTON appraises with penetration and perspective the status of Italo-American Fascism.

ARNALDO MUSSOLINI, brother of the Premier, in an impassioned defense of Fascism, asserts that if "the historic March on Rome had been delayed a little longer, the soviets—alas! the liberal soviets—would have given Italy the last grotesque experiment in demagogy."

ALFREDO ROCCO, minister of justice and one of the leading spokesmen of Fascism, writes of its work and doctrine.

In Contrast

GAETANO SALVEMINI, liberal, historian, one of Italy's outstanding scholars, yesterday of the University of Florence, today a refugee lecturing in America, tells in gruesome detail of The Reign of the Bludgeon.

EDMONDO ROSSONI, yesterday an agitator under ban of the A. F. of L., today head of the Fascist labor movement, describes the "national corporations," comprising labor, technology and capital, wherein, he believes "Fascism has really created a different form of state."

GIUSEPPI PREZZOLINI speaks for the Schools and Religion Under Fascist Rule.

H. N. BRAILSFORD traces the spread of Fascist ideas throughout Europe and sees Fascism as "a state of mind, as widely diffused as Communism itself."

CIPRIANO E. OPPO, distinguished artist and critic, gives an account of Italian Art of Today. SILVIO D'AMICO discusses the Theatre; ARNALDO FRATEILI, The Figures of Literary Italy, and MARIO LABROCA, Music.

COUNTESS IRENE DI ROBILANT writes of the Women of Fascist Italy; SANFORD GRIFFITH of industrial operations under Fascism and W. Y. ELLIOTT of Fascist Syndicalism.

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The Gist of It

IN The Survey ten months ago DR. HAVEN EMERSON challenged the social agencies of the country to produce something better than the "doubtful fact and furious fancy" offered as evidence at the Senate hearings on prohibition. At their annual meeting a month later, the settlements took up the challenge, collected evidence on a country-wide basis and next month will publish a report on it written by Martha Bensley Bruère. Here Dr. Emerson contributes a review, or preview, based on the manuscript which will appear later as a Harper book. Page 613. PROFESSOR GRAHAM TAYLOR is the warden of Chicago Commons. Page 618. BRUNO LASKER is a member of the staff of The Inquiry, in New York, following long service on The Survey. On a recent trip abroad he was able to bring up to date some developments of the German Youth Movement, of which he was the first interpreter to American readers. Page 622.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE, associate editor of The Survey and secretary on industrial relations with the J. C. Penney Foundation, here interprets the study of a significant strike situation, begun four months ago and just published under the title, The Strike of Enginemen on the Western Maryland, by the Education and Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches. The study was a fine piece of cooperation among the Federal Council, the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Page 627. THERESA WOLFSON of the Union Health Center, New York, has made a widely ramified study of American women in labor organizations as the basis for her recent book, The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions (International Publishers), reviewed in The Survey for January 15. Page 629. MARY DEWHURST BLANKENHORN is executive secretary of the New York State Consumers' League. Page 630.

DOROTHY DEMING, R.N., is head of the Visiting Nurse Association of Holyoke, Mass. Her paper in this issue was awarded honorable mention in the first Harmon-Survey quarterly award for manuscripts dealing with public health. Page 632. JULIUS M. LEVY, M.D., is director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Newark, N. J., Department of Health, and consultant in the Bureau of Child Hygiene, State Health Department. Page 635.

CAROLINE B. SHERMAN is associate economist-analyst in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the federal Department of Agriculture. Page 637. GEDDES SMITH, formerly managing editor of The Survey, is now director of publications of the Child Health Demonstration Committee. Page 638. IVAH E. DEERING, formerly headworker of the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood ouse in Boston and later a girls' organizer for the War Camp Community Service in Seattle, is now recreation chairman for the ninth district Parent-Teacher Association in California and, as her story indicates, a singing mother. Her article won second prize in the Harmon-Survey quarterly award on the Use of Leisure. Page 640.

SHIRLEY LEONARD is a visiting teacher in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. Page 642.

ALTHA LEAH B. BASS, now of Evanston, Illinois, writes of nursery schools out of her own vital interest. Her small son has been for some time a pupil in the famous University of Chicago Cooperative Nursery School. Page 647. HILDA W. SMITH, director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, is also supervisor of education for the New York Women's Trade Union League. Page 650. BARBARA DEWLANEY, an undergraduate at Leland Stanford University, was a delegate to the Northern California Student Institute of Pacific Relations of which she writes. Page 651.

DWIGHT W. WEIST is secretary of the Scranton, Pa., Community Welfare Association. Page 659. MARGARET E. RICH is editor of The Family, published by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. Page 660.

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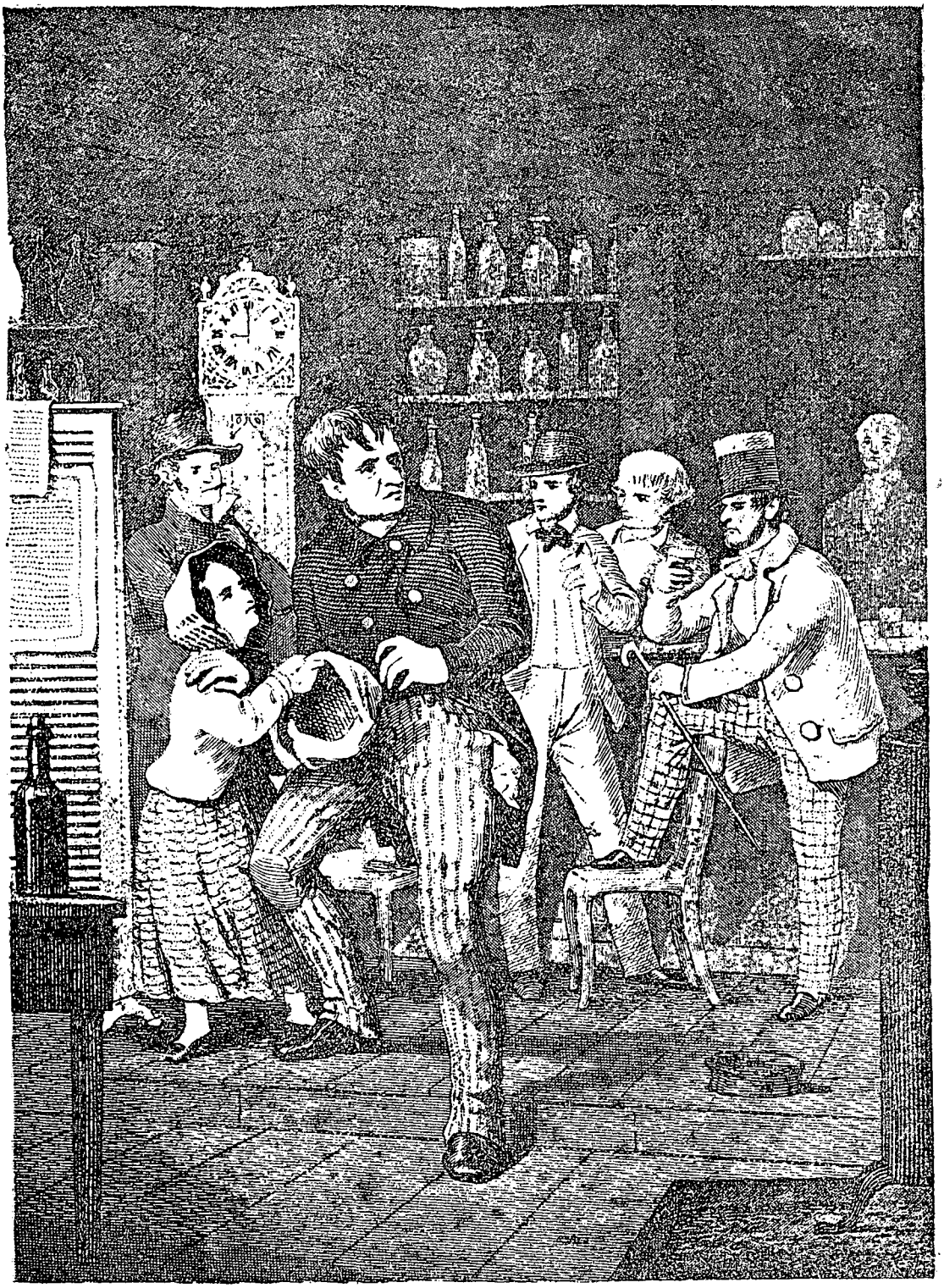

"FATHER, COME HOME!"

Engraved by Sartain for the frontispiece of Ten Nights in a Bar-Room and What I Saw There, by Timothy Shay Arthur, published by J. W. Bradley, Philadelphia, in 1854. A publisher's note boasts that 10,000 copies were ordered within a month of publication

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THE SURVEY
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Does Prohibition Work?

By HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

DOES prohibition work? All the world wants to know, and don't we owe our neighbors an answer? Have we an answer yet? Of course not. But here are fragments, the best so far discovered, purely of urban excavations. This study of the settlements now in press has escaped from the fatal appearance of finality, born of a trust in figures; and it is neither backyard gossip, nor yet a sociological seminar in print. It is the unweighted, bilateral record of the opinions and observations, the memories, reports, tragedies and comics of a great number of city neighborhoods, related by social workers, both those settled in residence and living as a part of the families they make their friends, and often, in the smaller cities, the lonely representative of civic affairs.

The National Federation of Settlements created a committee, the vocation or hobby of all native-born Americans. The committee undertook to collect authoritative information upon family life since the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment came to disturb the complacence of our voluntary and commercially exploited self-narcotization. The author, Martha Bensley Bruère, and her collaborators, Mary Parton and Marion P. S. Kellogg, play the part of introducers of the evidence. They canned their prejudices and used only their critical judgment in selecting material—not proof, nor argument, nor propaganda nor popular education, but stories of real people by real people, and well told.

This racing, tumultuous story of instant experience touches no part of rural America, bears no direct testimony upon the reaction to prohibition among the crisp and sodden top and bottom crusts of our national pie, but for the substance of urban United States we have a serial film, clear, brief, picked out with the sensitiveness of the artist and bound together by a firm grasp of continental geography and international race travelogues.

"Getting down to some sort of a real reply to the question requires retrospect, explanation and particularly an understanding of the setting of the problem, a setting composed of geology and anthropology, history and industry, politics and psychology, and also a determination of the exact point in the process of civilization where we happen to be. For the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment through Congress was a small thing compared with its passage through our times."

These United States are not yet homogeneous in any respect of thought, tradition, emotion, race, history or wealth and yet from the four corners of the compass, from Cavalier and Puritan, pioneer and farmer, plain and mountain, forest and orchard there has been developed out of common experience and through a strong bond of family ambition an ideal of freedom from commerce in liquor such as has never gripped another country or people.

AT least seven of the national groups from which have evolved the three, five,- seven-generation peoples of this continent who call themselves Americans, have come to wish for prohibition because of the way of life of their newly created fatherland. This desire was not an importation, with them or since their coming, from trans-Atlantic sources. But, and there is always the exception, these same national and race groups in the greater ocean ports and in the industrial cities, have, shall we say, reverted to so-called cosmopolitan European standards or advanced to some higher aim of individual liberalism.

As for the newest comers, "the reports show that practically every foreign group, and their first generation born in this country, is drinking now and is making its own beverages. So far as our social workers can see, prohibition is not working among them any better than it would have worked in the thirteen colonies."

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Will they change as their predecessors have? Can we arrive at a common law and usual practice in social customs by the highways of education, of prosperity, of freedom from the grosser forms of misery and the vulgarities of undigested wealth? What do the social workers, the people's observant neighbors, see in the background—the factors of conflict in custom and opinion?

"What stands out most conspicuously in the returns is the fact that we are so rich. We have time and intent for pleasure. The Puritan idea has so far melted in the warmth of a pretty widely distributed surplus as to break down a whole series of ancestral taboos. We have become able to see a wide range of not unattractive grays between the white of the total abstainer and the black of the gutter. Prohibition has slid off the moral plane and become a social and economic issue."

We are found by these social scientists to have obtained "the civilization of a surplus" and by use of this excess wealth we have found ways never before so wide open to a people, to "escape from our crimes and failures and pursue our pleasures and excesses." By freedom from attachment to the soil and to localities, we are found to be "less bound to face the consequences of our own acts then any earlier peoples." And again, as part of the very freshly painted foreground of our picture, there is the new citizen status: "Free women are less inclined to stand for drunken husbands in whatever class of society they live and especially so when they happen to have children." "The contentious fluid irks them as a home companion" and yet in her escape from old laws, statutory and of the drawing-room, woman found that not prohibition but the times have been her ally in drinking, if she chooses, and has the price, often of her own earning.

Other partial patterns in the picture are the so-called intellectuals' antipathy to Puritanism, and the cheap and ready-to-serve excuse of "post war psychology."

If in this new stage of civilization, we are continuing to drink, and many of us are, why are we doing it?

Not because life is hard for us certainly. The need to drown our sorrows in the flowing bowl is not nearly so poignant as it was. We are, take it by and large, pretty comfortable, thank you, and growing better day by day. . . .

From coast to coast, from Canada to the Mexican border, the social workers tell of automobiles and homes, of silk stockings and insurance, of high school for the children and hospital care for the sick, of mounting savings and visits to the country; of the things the poor have dreamed of, being actually in their hands. There is no need in this country for any "misery drinking." We have food and clothes and shelter to spare. But the habit of drinking to mitigate present ills may continue long after the ills themselves are done away.

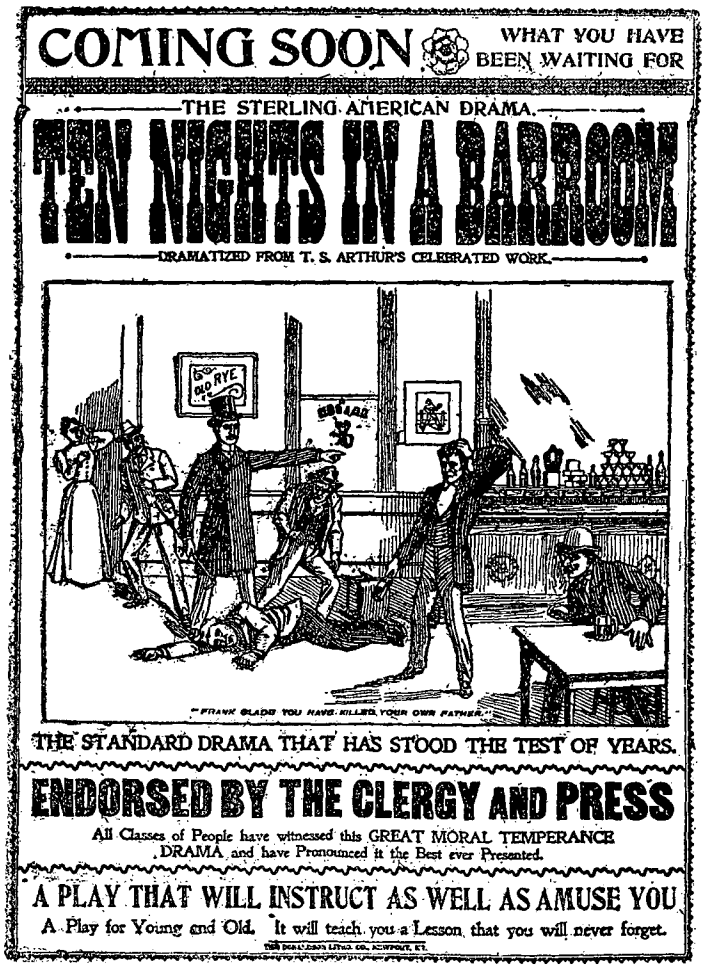
There crops up everywhere among the laborers who still buffet the earth and meet the vicissitudes of weather the belief that alcohol is an aid to work or a reward for it and an incitement to pleasure, though there begins to dawn, first among the skilled workers and now and again in the society of youth, the idea that the work is quicker and better done, pleasure the keener and more of it, without than with the liquor.

Mimicry still holds many of the mature-bodied infants in its fascinating grip. Imitation of the conspicuous, of the well-to-do, of the popular, dramatic, or reckless, is one of the roles of "adult infantilism." A very constant part of youth is its joy in doing the don'ts. But the youthful gesture of revolt is not, in the opinion of these observers, the foundation of a habit.

The social workers point out with apt reference that we were all aliens once. Those of us who got here first have a special job to help the followers to join us in changing their ways with their country of residence, that is their ways of handicap, not their ways of self-expression. Whatever we do or say, at least remember that the newcomers, the foreigners as we call them, are not the cause of our major present dilemma. To be sure they know how to make wines and spirits in their homes but if left to themselves their product would not leave their own dining-room or kitchen. It is class lawlessness, the latest and most unlovely expression of the power of wealth and social and political position, which is making the demand the home stills are supplying. It is the limousine trade from the "best districts" that makes blind tigers out of first-floor flats in our industrial cities.

Never did wealth and distinction play a more pitiful role. It is the power to buy, the skill in evasion of the law by the people of means, which seems to the social workers the chief danger to the lives and families of the "unprivileged class." "It is not for home consumption that children tend stills in the tenements. No rum-runner operates to supply the thirst of the man who earns four dollars a day."

To have put the liquor trade without the law, to have cut the saloons out of the telephone directories, to have made it inconvenient and hazardous to find and buy and drink liquor is of itself an evidence that prohibition is working. The saloon has gone.


COMING SOON
WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR
THE STERLING AMERICAN DRAMA.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM
DRAMATIZED FROM T. S. ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED WORK.
GO OLD RYE
"FRANK GLADE YOU HAVE KILLED YOUR OWN FATHER."
THE STANDARD DRAMA THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS.
ENDORSED BY THE CLERGY AND PRESS
All Classes of People have witnessed this GREAT MORAL TEMPERANCE DRAMA and have Pronounced it the Best ever Presented.
A PLAY THAT WILL INSTRUCT AS WELL AS AMUSE YOU
A Play for Young and Old. It will teach you a Lesson that you will never forget.

From a dodger used in the '70s and '80s and current again this winter in New York at a revival of Ten Nights in a Barroom by the Triangle Players Club

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All the lawbreaking being admitted, what are the social conditions that may be attributed to prohibition? In our blanket of prosperity, there is throughout, the warp and woof of non-alcoholic habits. The pre-prohibition drink bill seems in many places almost balanced by today's increase in annual savings. Says one witness: "Whatever prohibition may have done for the idle rich, it certainly has done well for the laboring poor." Better health, less drunkenness, more schooling, less interruption of weekly employment, more trade in clothing, food, furniture and automobiles—these appear to be incompatible with drink. The less the liquor budget the more the family has of comforts, convenience, security.

To the physician trained to accept the cruelty as well as the encouragement of the symptoms and history of the individual case of sickness, there is the same delight in obvious accuracy, the same sense of satisfaction in the revealing though disturbing diagnostic points which these social engineers have developed in viewing the natural history of our folk.

Come with me for a swing around the circle—while waiting to read the whole story—first, feverishly, that of your own home town or state, and then with glee that of your neighbors. Here you will see an exhibition of state and racial and municipal complexes. Forget the prophetic remarks of health officers, the precise predictions of actuaries and vital statisticians, even the solid discoveries of physiologists, if you will, and think of the communities, passing through them, as human families, and you a neighbor at the cross-roads, taking toll of seasoned stories from your friends, men and women and children.

From a contemporary print

AS THE WET NINETIES SAW THEMSELVES

We join our author in the United States of Minnesota, where the people are blonde, blue-eyed and bony, climbing into a good organization of business and social order as any 75 per cent native-born white group will. Here they talk and vote dry and drink wet, and resent interference with personal and folk customs. Here the youth drink more than before prohibition. No evidence of need of drink "to deaden nerves to the prick of hardship." They drink from tradition and inheritance, as they did in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Lithuania, and Rumania. They will make and use liquor at home, and their national habits are strong upon them. They have convictions and political tenacity. Drinking is bringing no satisfaction to the wage-earner, and is apparently an importation with no certainty of successful transplantation.

Sioux Falls, Caspar, Butte—over crowding of schools was the first notable effect of prohibition in Sioux Falls; 4 per cent of the entire population is attending high school and the grade classes are proportionately filled. The red-light district and its houses have passed out of existence; the "necessity seemed to pass with closing of the saloons." Here the native American and Scandinavian juries convict in liquor cases when the Irish will not. Even though they drink alcohol, the majority of the people are in favor of enforcement and approve the activity of sheriff and police chief in clearing out bootleggers and stills. "Not enough illicit liquor consumed to give profit to the harassed bootlegger. The bootlegger has no political pull in South Dakota and observance is on the whole good."

Butte "is not dry alcoholically speaking, but drier than it was, and in spite of the raw foreign labor coming into the mines there are fewer accidents due to drink and general law and order is improved."

Now over the mountains to Idaho and the Inland Empire from which the finest physical type of man was contributed to our citizen army. There are 425,668 persons in Idaho, only 40,747 of them foreign-born, and these of the Nordic stocks, all familiar with the English language. Even diphtheria isolation placards need be printed in only our own tongue. When the forty-four saloons closed in Boise City they took it hard, these native Americans. They fairly erupted with religious emotions. But business came as twin sister of evangelism, and our social worker says from a homesteading outpost at the edge of the city that "Fords appeared in front of isolated ranch houses. Mail-order houses sent better clothes into town. The whole family drove to church in the new Ford and the church grew and became a social center. . . . The honking auto-horn has taken the place of the cracking of pistols in this western town."

Across the mountains the Denver social worker tells of more saving among the poorer families, less excuses for crime on the basis of intoxication, decrease in the number of homeless men. And for Colorado Springs, little change in crime and disorder "in this distinctly American town, where public conviction is wholly on the side of law enforcement."

Sectional, racial, class controversy throughout the state; labor feeling the law is unequally applied and to its disadvantage. They see the financially powerful safe against raids to which their own homes must submit. Here is a transfer of antagonism of labor towards the interests they have fought for years. Capital votes dry and lives wet. Labor is against prohibition in the mining camps, but the bootlegger is out of luck in his conflict with mountain ranges as well as with enforcement officers, backed by strong native-born sentiment for prohibition.

Nevada, a failing state, is wet. Unemployment, shrink-

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ing population, not as many residents as when admitted to statehood, an excess male population, 11,840 votes against, to 3,350 for prohibition, and rarely a good word said for the law or its observance. Colorado votes it a success and, by reversing the ratios, Nevada says failure.

And now for Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and New America. Seattle cashed in on its convictions in 1915 without waiting for national prohibition and is visibly satisfied. All kinds of industrial accidents have decreased. Homes are better, living on a better standard. Less drugs used and peddled. Courts and police more critical and severe with a grade of drunkenness which formerly would have had scant notice. Reduced street soliciting and closing of disorderly houses. Youth attending to its own problems; the accusation of pocket-flask dancers exaggerated or wholly unfounded. Drinking an individual not a social problem. Seattle is set for dry.

IN Tacoma, hospital and other medical opinion bears out our social workers' evidence, for the doctors are of one mind that such poverty as there is from illicit liquor drinking is not more than a small fraction of that formerly chargeable to the saloon. Householders spend more for furnishings and the improvement in standards and credit seems to be permanent. The percentage of bad accounts has fallen since prohibition. Strikes have been weathered without violence, an unheard-of pre-prohibition experience. Prosperity greatly due to prohibition. Sickness rather than drink the commoner reason for a man's being in debt. Such is the evidence of judge, business man, attorney and physician.

And prohibition works in Portland, too, and for good and sufficient reasons.

The dry tradition of the region has held. As a territory it was dry in 1841. In 1883, when it had become a state, a law passed both branches of the legislature which prohibited manufacture and limited importation. In 1914 Oregon state went "bone" dry by 36,000 and confirmed it later by a majority 20,000 greater. Obviously these apple-growers and lumbermen, these salmon-fishers and traders want Oregon to be as dry as the Hudson Bay Company did in 1834.

The author gives us one of her sharp vignettes of a great empire—the Northwest:

In the American Belt, the Eighteenth Amendment was nothing new—they solved their problem themselves, these English, Irish and Swedes, the Americans of today. This group has experimented with the liquor problem by local option, and state control, by fines and blacklists, has come from dry to wet and back again, and by the long, slow, costly method of trial and error found what is right in the sight of their own eyes—prohibition. With them alcohol has ceased to be a social problem.

On to the south, to the long coast state with a double state of mind—two states in very truth, as conflicting in certain points of view as if of different tongues and breeds. San Francisco is wet in spirit and in fact. The only focus of disturbance in the public peace, a truce between bootlegger and police, is that the little man, the poor householder, is less protected and hence more often raided and fined than the big fellow whose money buys him immunity as it buys his drinks.

Los Angeles—the terminal moraine of an avalanche of chilled and lonely people from the great dry middle-western United States and colder Canada. Sun-seekers who took with them dry convictions, and wanted play and rest and ease of circumstance. A transportation of ideas followed the trail of the gasoline gypsies.

Our settlement people's children now grown, are much better off financially and socially, owing, we feel in great part, to their escape from the constant domination of the saloon which was one of the chief causes that held their parents back. In those days, saloons were not allowed in "residential" districts, but thousands of the poor had to "reside" in districts not honored by the high-sounding phrase, so *their* children had to have thrust upon them what the better off would not allow in their neighborhoods.

In Arizona the traders, wet ten years ago, find that the Mexicans spend their money now for goods and not for drink. And the children have shoes in winter. Is the trader dry? Yes—at least for the poor.

And in New Mexico. Hardly 1 per cent of the poverty is now due to drink. Crimes reduced by half. Mines that regularly closed for Monday now can pay men off on any day and be sure of sober labor the next morning. A coal mine superintendent supports the social workers' evidence.

Texas still coquetting with liquor, though El Paso is bone dry. It can be, with Juarez across the bridge. El Paso sells goods to wear and eat and gets the money its saloons raked in before prohibition. One of Dallas' chief social workers sees no good in prohibition. "The only difference between now and before prohibition is that a citizen pays a very high price in an illicit manner for extremely poor whiskey."

In the seaport of New Orleans there is almost universal disregard of the law and scorn for it. Less is spent on liquor than used to go into the saloons and the families of the wage-earners are better off. Unquestionably better conditions than in saloon days in spite of law-breaking.

St. Louis gives the same story. Plenty of home supply, disregard of law, but real social benefit to home and family from the outlawing of the legalized commercial exploitation and sale of liquor in saloons.

Up the Mississippi, Keokuk and Des Moines, La Crosse and Chippewa Falls carry on the journey of experience, a peripatetic confessional for communities. "Most of the drinking among the well-to-do who can support both a flask and a car. Our (the social workers') neighbors usually choose the car. Standards of living have so changed for the better in 'The Bottoms' that it is difficult to compare them with twenty years ago."

In Madison, Wisconsin, evidence of more drinking among youth and a general disregard of law without any significant social economic change.

OF course Kansas is dry—a generation of people raised out of sight or taste of a saloon. The saloon in Kansas never was a people's institution. For some time Kansas has won the distinction of having a people enjoying the greatest expectancy of life of all the states in the Union.

And so Topeka and Emporia, say our eastern questionnaires, have no meaning for them. But Omaha is wet and does not talk for dry Nebraska. "Drinking continues, but without the evils of meeting and treating in the saloons. The working classes have gained where the others have not. . . . The foreign-born are encouraged in the manufacture of liquor by the patronage of the American-born from the other side of town. Sentiment is against the injustice of enforcing the law upon the poor and not upon the rich."

Pittsburgh and Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo—a great quartette of cities where the law is not enforced and there follows disregard for law and order. The rich debauch the poor. Politicians protect the bootlegger for their own profit. Prosperity and increased production are in part the

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result of prohibition. The saloon is abolished and no one wants it back.

The cotton-mill towns of New England testify with clear truth from mill managers and social workers, from bankers and tradespeople.

The stories of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, each a sketch of race, work, topography and family reaction to the bottle of liquor.

Maine, Danbury, Hartford and back to New York and Philadelphia. Maine talks and votes dry. Violations—yes, but the state is dry and will remain so.

Danbury of the hatters is satisfied in spite of bootlegging. "Our so-called Monday morning problem is now practically non-existent; 80 per cent of the workers report for work. They are better dressed, and seem better fed. No more do women come to the factory to collect their husbands' wages, nor do children wait at the saloon-doors to take home their drunken fathers. Although the population of Danbury has not increased, yet we have had to build a new high school to relieve our over crowded one."

AND then the great seaport cities—a story in themselves, and through it the same refrain. You can't mop all Europe dry; you can't stop rich Americans from debauching their new immigrant guests; you can't find any benefits flowing with bootleg liquor, even if some formerly pauper families are now able to buy both protection and a Rolls Royce; but you do find that the saloon is gone and many a wife and mother among the wage-earners is glad of it.

From New York and its satellite cities we find thirty-three testing points, settlement samplers who give us out of the ripeness and wisdom of their years an amazing mosaic of truth. It is significant that only three of these even mention Americans: "New York of the social workers is a foreign city." In every part of the city the settlements testify that for the first few years the amendment was reasonably observed. "War discipline had trained people to obedience; the machinery for illicit manufacture and distribution had not been developed; and until the repeal of the Mullin-Gage law, state enforcement was expected to back up the federal officials."

But what of the present? The largest racial group is Jewish, with the traditional use of sacramental wine and with the racial habit of sobriety. Seven settlements in Jewish neighborhoods testify "that their old men have not taken to drugs nor their young men to drunkenness; that among them the increasing prosperity and health is due more to high wages, steady employment, health education and public health nursing than to the Eighteenth Amendment." In the Italian neighborhoods there is a story of bootlegging, of families grown rich on illicit manufacture and trade, yet here, apparently, even the illicit business is not what it used to be. "The small saloon even in our business streets but slightly interests the progressive factory-hand or business man. The speak-easies reach unattached men and older men whose addiction to liquor is strong and constitutes one of their remaining pleasures." Yet in another neighborhood the picture will be darker. The evidence for the drys is not, in general, as conclusive in the great cities as these excerpts may indicacte. From Philadelphia comes the complaint: "The women say they always knew (before prohibition) where to find their husbands, and that the habitual drunkards hung around the saloon. Now they wander all about the streets and alleys and with the large percentage of bootleggers in this particular district, they are, of course, harder to locate. It was impossible for fifteen- or sixteen-year-old girls and boys to drink as they do now."

Philadelphia is one of the Atlantic strongholds of the Irish—and the racial drink problem of the Irish, Scotch and English-Americano are much the same the country over in Chicago, New Orleans, Boston or New York.

They took drink in pre-prohibition days as a matter of course. Whatever resulted from it was more or less an act of God. . . . To them alcohol is as personal a possession as a toothbrush; they buy from bootleggers the contentious fluid which sends them mad; they take a chance on anything from synthetic gin to canned heat; and they blame the law when they break it. The other outstanding thing in the Philadelphia reports is the absolutely unusual condemnation of the public officials by whose connivance the law is broken, on the breaking of which they prosper. Not from any other place has this discussion come with no dissenting voice.

And Boston. (*Continued on page* 669)

Does Prohibition Work?

Dr. Emerson's article draws on an advance copy of the report of a study of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment made by the Committee on Prohibition of the National Federation of Settlements, of which Lillian D. Wald is chairman and Martha Bensley Bruère director of study. The study will be published shortly as a book under the title, Does Prohibition Work? (Harper and Brothers, $1.50). Of the 190 local reports on which the Committee's study rests, about half were from family welfare societies and other private social agencies, juvenile courts and other public bodies and officials. The Committee on Prohibition has the following members: Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement, New York, chairman; John L. Elliott, Hudson Guild, New York, vice-chairman; Charles C. Cooper, Kingsley House, Pittsburgh, treasurer; Bruno Lasker, The Inquiry, New York, secretary; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Edmund T. Anderson, Alta Social Settlement, Cleveland; Anna F. Davies, College Settlement, Philadelphia; Robbins Gilman, North East Neighborhood House, Minneapolis; Paul U. Kellogg, Editor The Survey, New York; Albert J. Kennedy, South End House, Boston; Mary E. McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago; William E. McLennan, Welcome Hall, Buffalo; Harriet E. Vittum, Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago; Martha Bensley Bruère, director of study; assistants, Marion P. S. Kellogg, Mary Field Parton.

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Chicago's Civic Dinner to Jane Addams

By GRAHAM TAYLOR

"A great statesman without a portfolio!"
"A great professor without a university chair!"
"A guiding woman in a man-made world!"

THERE was no immediate occasion for calling Jane Addams any such names and many others, nor for inviting her to dine with all Chicago on January 20, but there was every reason in general for so doing. It was done because so many of her fellow-citizens felt like expressing the affectionate regard they have always cherished for her and the increasing appreciation they have had for her work at Hull House and far afield. So they needed only the suggestion, very appropriately coming from John A. Lapp, representing the National Catholic Welfare Council and president of the National Conference of Social Work, to respond with the best of Chicago's good-will.

She alone sought to shift the center of gravity from personalities to principles. Despite these inhibitions which her inveterate modesty imposed upon the committee and each speaker, all of us agreed with the American Arbitration League's message: "One subject not to be arbitrated—the worth of Jane Addams."

The one hundred representative men and women invited to serve as the Citizens' Committee selected as their chairman Henry P. Chandler, former president of the City Club of Chicago and prominent in city affairs. The twelve hundred who first responded to the dinner announcement were given all the seats available in the banquet hall and adjoining rooms. Payments for as many more reservations were returned and numerous telephone calls for admission had to be denied.

The guests were almost as mixed a multitude as the population of Chicago itself, representative alike of leadership and the ranks in the city's racial, social, political, industrial, commercial, professional, educational and religious interests. Moved as much by the divergent elements thus uniting as by the spoken and telephoned tributes to the guest of honor, the newspapers of the city, in their news and editorial columns, reported the occasion to "exceed all expectations," to be "a tribute to one of its private citizens unique in the annals of Chicago," "a most impressive testimonial to the ideas and causes Miss Addams has stood for, worked for, and at times suffered for since the day on which she dedicated herself to the service of human solidarity and progress." Said one of them, "There was never anything like it in Chicago."

With aptness and wit, Julia C. Lathrop played the part of toastmistress in the absence of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who was detained by illness. What Mrs. Bowen intended to say in her opening remarks was read and included this pen-picture of Miss Addams:

One must live at Hull House to see her becoming a friend of the neighbors, sharing in their joys and sorrows, entering into the life of the community. She knows not only all the details of the thirteen Hull House buildings but she can tell you what are their furnishings, even to the pictures on the walls. She welcomes with equal cordiality and courtesy a distinguished visitor and the foreign-speaking woman with a shawl over her head and a baby in her arms who has come to ask advice or assistance.

Miss Addams has always been ahead of her times. She is a crusader. She has sponsored new and unpopular courses, fought for civic and national reform, worked for remedial legislation for women and children, founded international organizations, and at all times and in all places her voice has been raised to plead for the oppressed, for justice, for tolerance, for righteousness and for peace. She has sometimes been misquoted, misunderstood, and misjudged, but through it all she has gone her way, outwardly undisturbed, and with a calm serenity and steadfastness of purpose inherited from her Quaker ancestors.

William Allen White of Kansas prefaced his paper on The Mission of the Liberal with these personal references to Miss Addams:

We have met here to pay a tribute of our love to America's most useful citizen. Presidents have come and gone; leaders have waxed strong and vanished, leaving behind only the shell of reality in the coral reef of progress; commercial cycles have appeared and run their courses—and through it all for nearly four decades our dear friend has kept her even, forward way, steadily and beautifully exemplifying the work of the liberal in our life and politics.

Times have changed, issues have changed, men that made the issues have come and gone, while she has steadily met the day's work, faced the issues of the hour and tested the leaders of passing causes with just one challenge: Do you bring into the life of the average man more self-respect than he had before? If so, Miss Addams has given her heart to that movement. If the movement denied that and offered the whole world instead, she withheld her support. Self-respect has been the thing she required in life.

Tonight we are celebrating the life and achievement of one who has dealt with the things of the spirit. She has fulfilled the liberal's mission. Let us gather faith tonight that the vision of self-respect, of a reborn world, the vision of mankind groping toward brotherhood and so finding its devine fatherhood, has come deeply into millions of lives. That vision still lives. That dream shall survive our sleep. Miss Addams has followed this great vision faithfully through the years. We give her the benediction of our faith and hope and love; our faith in her understanding heart, our hope for her vision, our loving gratitude for her lif .

As a spokesman for many present who had been born and brought up near Hull House, Judge Hugo Pam of the Superior Court of Cook County and a prominent citizen of Jewish heritage thus stated the point of view of those who had enjoyed Miss Addams' neighborly fellowship:

I am the only one scheduled to speak on this program whose mother and father were immigrants. I was born within two blocks of Hull House. A learned rabbi whose temple I attended advised his young men to "look at Hull House. See what it is doing. You young men back from college should do something like it." We went to Hull House and sat at the feet of Miss Addams. Then a few months thereafter the

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Maxwell Street Settlement was started and I was happy to be one of the men in charge of that work which is the result of her influence.

To me she stands for a better understanding of the immigrant and fortunate indeed are those men and women who have America and the spirit of American institutions first interpreted to them by Miss Addams. The boys and girls now grown into manhood and womanhood who have had contact with real life through Hull House and are here to honor her, are emblematic of thousands of similar groups who have had contact through other sources that were inspired by Hull House. The fundamental Americanism to which you and I will consecrate ourselves is the spirit of humanity for which she has stood during her life of usefulness.

Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago, attributing his advent into politics to social settlement influence, said:

If such methods as hers do not promote the government, the citizenship, the intelligent thought out of which public spirit grows, I don't know what is going to happen to these great municipalities. If the home fails, if the schools fail, if religion fails, what hope is there that the police department is going to protect us in the end? I have not yet reformed anybody by sending a patrol wagon into a ward, nor do I think it can be done that way. So I repeat, that the work of Jane Addams, pointing us to a different route, different methods and a different spirit, is the thing that has done more to promote the real welfare of Chicago than all our political organizations or public officials.

She has been Chicago's first citizen. I think she has been the first citizen of this great republic. And I feel particularly pleased that I could bring with me the municipality, the great city of Chicago, to place its honor, respect, admiration and love at the feet of Jane Addams.

Professor Merriam's address flooded the heart with both laughter and tears. Playfully alluding to the injunction "under no circumstances to make reference to Miss Addams," as "the pressure of the heavy hand of intolerance felt in this meeting itself," he said he was free only "to picture a certain person." Thus he proceeded:

Born a generation later, this person inevitably would have been a professor. In truth this person has been a professor, a great teacher at whose feet many disciples have sat; a philosopher of urbanism, industrialism, cosmopolitanism, feminism. In her fundamental philosophy, this person is a democrat. Democracy, in her own phrase, is not merely a rule of living, it is the test of faith as well. She dared to protest against the ways and work of militarism,—and paid the price in full.

I always think of this person as essentially maternal, brooding, creative in statesmanship and philosophy. More than any woman in America she has caught the brooding spirit of the mother who is concerned with social and political relations and hovers with gentle sympathy over the troubled scenes of poverty, of weakness, of arrogance, of pride, of hate, and of force. And now, if you say it is not possible for anyone to be at once a statesman without portfolio, a professor without a chair, and a guiding woman in a man-made world, I agree that it is not possible for this person to be—but here she is!

All the while through this unprecedented demonstration, Miss Addams sat as though everything that was said referred to someone else and to something other than what she had done. Everyone in the room and each of the reporters were most deeply impressed with what one of them wrote of her bearing: "She sat with the unaffected simplicity of a child, but with the glory of benign womanhood, grateful for the love and esteem of her friends, illuminating her calm features." When she rose to speak she had very few words to say and these are most to be remembered:

I am very grateful to all of you for coming and am sure you will all be rewarded by the fine things which have been said. I have been merely the hook upon which to hang them, because after all I do not deserve these things. I sat here wondering what kind of a person I was that you should be seeing this mirage. I assure you it is not there. I am a very simple person, not at all sure I am right, and most of the time not right, which I am sure we all know of ourselves. I feel much touched of course, and much humiliated as it were, by all these kind things. I can only hope we can go on together working as we go for the betterment of things that are wrong, and with thorough enjoyment and participation in those many things which are making for righteousness.

The messages received by mail and wire which interspersed the program, elicited much applause and not a little laughter. The President of the United States, two governors, of New York and Massachusetts, two former ambassadors, Henry Morganthau and Ira Nelson Morris, were among the officials heard from. The messages from President Coolidge and Governor Smith are given in adjoining columns.

Messages were officially sent from forty diverse organizations ranging from the League for Democratic Control to the American Theosophical Society, from the Boston Ethical Society to the Chicago Y. M. C. A., from a Jewish

A Statesman of Society

May I be permitted to share in the tribute to Jane Addams, for she belongs not only to Chicago but to the nation and the world. No American has contributed so much to awaken our social conscience. She has been a statesman of society, cooperating with public officials to make government an instrument to serve humanity. In her inspiring life, in her writings, and in the movements she has led, Jane Addams has typified the spirit of true democracy, which recognizes the potential worth of every human soul without regard to race, creed or origin. In honoring Jane Addams we honor the idealism of American womanhood.

ALFRED E. SMITH

Her Work of Peace and Good Will

It is a real satisfaction to know that a dinner is to be tended to Miss Jane Addams. Her work at Hull House has been a great contribution to the public welfare. It has set an example which has been an inspiration to well-doing all over the country. I trust that the testimonial of affection and regard which you are about to offer her may give her renewed strength and courage to carry on her work of peace and good will.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

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day nursery to the American Civil Liberties Union, from the National League of Women Voters to the New Jersey Association of Community Workers, from the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom to the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Association. Practically all the social settlements of the country had sent their greetings. Seventy-five or more individuals, many of them expressing informally the sentiment of the groups with which they were affiliated, paid personal tribute to Miss Addams. Of course only a few of them could be read and only a few others can be quoted or even referred to here. These may be selected and quoted only in part from others quite as good.

From New York: Alexander M. Bing, "The best type of American citizenship is honored;" Mary VanKleeck, "Through serving her neighbors from many nations she has learned to serve the whole city, through understanding her city she has won her faith in the possibility of peace between nations;" James G. McDonald, "Because of her devoted patriotism, with which she combines far-sighted understanding of the fundamental relations between peoples, she has been an unfailing inspiration to millions of men and women who are fighting for a warless world;" Mary E. Richmond, "We credit two statesmen of rare social vision to Illinois, one was Abraham Lincoln, the other is Jane Addams;" Editorial staff of The Nation, "We recognize in you one of our greatest patriots;" John M. Glenn, "Three cheers for Jane Addams, great devoted patriot, who has during a long and distinguished career unreservedly given herself, with all her brilliant talents and all her resources material and spiritual, to the welfare of her country and her countrymen."

From Massachusetts: Joseph Lee, "The Massachusetts Civic League congratulates Chicago on recognizing the public service of Jane Addams, one of the great citizens of America;" Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, "Honoring the courage, sagacity and patience with which you meet painful and delicate situations, admiring your persistence and serenity of faith in this understanding and opposition, loving you for your broad human sympathies and service to all sorts and conditions of men, the national board of this league adds its own message: The debt of the United States to Jane Addams can never be put into words. Something of what Italy owes to Saint Francis we all owe to her;" Samuel McChord Crothers, "You can never know what inspiration you have been and are to those who have been working for a better social order. You have not only pointed the way out but you have walked in it. Never have you done more than in the last years in your work for world peace;" Edward A. Filine, "My tribute to your life of courageous and constructive leadership in the improvement of social, economic and political conditions, which has been one of the outstanding contributions to American progress."

From California: William Kent, "It seemed so strange to hear Jane Addams place Hull House on the basis of mutual benefit that it took long for me to blunder upon the basis of her theory and practice of democracy."

From Pennsylvania: Charles C. Cooper, president of National Federation of Settlements, "Miss Addams has always been a lighthouse on a dangerous coast, shedding her light with infinite patience and faith and above all with steadfastness."

From Minnesota: Anna Quayle, Wells Memorial House, "Why, Miss Addams, to us you are immortal. Please never use the bad word 'old age,' lest some that do not know what immortality really is, may take it as it sounds."

Five Men on a Dead Man's Chest, Yo, Ho!

By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

CHRISTEN JENSEN was a longshoreman or stevedore in the port of New York. In August, 1914, the Southern Pacific Railroad had hired him to unload lumber from the steamship El Oriente. Midway of the morning on the fifteenth as he was maneuvering his electric truck, the lumber jammed in the port. He reversed his motor and lowered his speed. But with an eye to the lumber he forgot to lower his head, which hit the ship at the port line. His head shot forward like a stone from a catapult, his chin struck the lumber. In the neat language of the court, "his neck was broken and in this manner he met his death."

Such things had happened before. The state of New York had developed a standard procedure. Jensen having met his death by accident in the regular course of his employment, the Compensation Commission paid the cost of his funeral and made an award to his dependent wife, son and daughter. Immemorially the state's common law jurisdiction had covered all its citizens—carpenters, painters, upholsterers, repairmen of some twenty-two crafts, as well as longshoremen, who worked on and about vessels but were not members of crews. Masters, mates and seamen were beyond its reach and under the federal admiralty jurisdiction, subjects of the law of the sea.

The Southern Pacific contested the award, arguing that since Jensen met his death on board a vessel riding in navigable waters he was at the moment of his accident by virtue of his presence on a ship not a longshoreman but a seaman. The state authorities, including judges of the state's highest courts, found no substance in this subtle reasoning. But the United States Supreme Court, by a five to four vote, heard it with approval. Jensen's widow lost her award. Some hundreds of thousands of harbor workers in the ports of New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Seattle—in all ports of all states with workmen's compensation laws—lost the benefits of those laws. They were thrown back on to the discredited system of employers' liability suits which, in the admiralty law as it then stood, were still hedged about by the fellow-servant and contributory-negligence defenses.

Mr. Justice McReynolds, delivering the opinion of the Five, declared that

> the work of a stevedore, in which the deceased was engaged, is maritime in nature; his employment was a maritime contract; the injuries which he received were likewise maritime; and the rights and liabilities of the parties in connection therewith were matters clearly within the maritime jurisdiction. . . . If New York can subject foreign ships coming into her ports to such obligations as those imposed by her compensation statute, other states may do likewise. The necessary consequence would be destruction of the very uniformity in respect to maritime matters which the Constitution was designed to establish. . . .

Mr. Justice Pitney, dissenting, protested that until this time he had never believed that the law could be so construed.

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In a later case involving the same question Mr. Justice Holmes declared that "the reasoning of Southern Pacific vs. Jensen and cases following it never has satisfied me."

Mr. Justice Brandeis, reviewing Mr. Justice McReynold's chain of reasoning, trenchantly states that

several of the links are, in my opinion, unfounded assumption which crumbles at the touch of reason. How can a law of New York, making a New York employer liable to a New York employe for every occupational injury occurring within the state, mar the proper harmony and uniformity of the assumed general maritime law in its interstate and international relations when neither a ship nor a ship owner is the employer affected, even though the accident occurs on board a vessel in navigable waters?

Thus began a battle of opinion which in recent months has entered a new phase. In a series of decisions, also delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds, culminating in the New York case of Matti Lahti vs. Terry & Tench, the Supreme Court would seem to be trimming away the broad ground upon which the Five stood in the Jensen case. Congress, by amendment of the Judicial Code, deprived employers under admiralty jurisdiction of the common-law defenses of contributory negligence and the responsibility of fellow servants, and now the Supreme Court, approving the amendment, turns the sea-change of stevedores into seamen to the stevedores' advantage. And Congress appears to be at the point of enacting a federal longshoremen's and harbor-workers' compensation law that will restore to these men the advantages of the best compensation laws without prejudice to the harmony and uniformity of the maritime law which Mr. Justice McReynolds held of transcendent importance.

Note that in the Jensen case it was said that the work of a stevedore is maritime in nature and that his employment is a maritime contract. Those terms have occasioned the learned judges in the state courts endless perplexity. In the case of Robinson vs. the C. Vandervilt (86 Fed. Rep. 785) it is said that "whatever is done to operate a ship, to aid her physically in the performance of her mission, viz., to take freight or passengers, to carry freight or passengers, to unload freight or passengers, and to preserve her while so doing is a maritime service." Well then, assuming, as a certain judge did, "that the fabrication of repair materials at a point miles removed from the ship or navigable waters subjected a workman to injury, could it be said that the tort was occasioned in the performance of a maritime contract within the rule denying jurisdiction of the state industrial commission?" Clearly that would be too far-fetched. So this judge concludes that "while the reported cases do not enunciate a definite, fixed rule to determine what labor is and what labor is not of a maritime character, I think there is discernible in them the distinguishable feature that the services performed were in immediate proximity to or upon the ship."

GROPING along this line of reasoning toward the light, the final court of appeal in New York set aside the awards of the Compensation Commission in a number of cases illustrated by that of Guiseppe Insana. This longshoreman was employed by the Nordenholt Corporation to tier up bags of cement as they were unloaded from a vessel. He fell on the dock and sustained injuries resulting in death. The New York courts held that he met his death in the performance of a maritime contract and was accordingly beyond the state's jurisdiction. For this apparently logical application of the rule as stated in the Jensen case, they were later rebuked by Mr. Justice McReynolds for making "deductions from Southern Pacific vs. Jensen, etc., which we think are unwarranted," since they failed to perceive that in matters of tort the exclusive test of admiralty jurisdiction is locality. Jensen was injured on a vessel and so came under admiralty; Insana was injured on the dock, and so remained under the state's jurisdiction. So far so good, although not even the judges of New York's highest court seem to be able to distinguish between a tort that is plain tort and a tort that is an incident in the performance of a maritime contract.

BUT respecting plain tort, locality is the exclusive test. Then arose the case of Matti Lahti. He was at work on a raft or floating platform used in the construction of a pier. He was injured. He appealed to the state for compensation. The referee found that since he was hurt while working on a vessel afloat on navigable water he was beyond the state's jurisdiction. On appeal, the case came before Frances Perkins, member of the Industrial Board. Like Justice Holmes in another case about to be cited, she decided that words are flexible and so construed "raft" to mean, not a vessel, but a "floating scaffold." The New York Court of Appeals reversed her. "Claimant," they held, "was injured while standing on a floating raft in navigable waters. In such circumstances, the maritime law must fix his rights and remedies, for the locus of the accident was maritime though the service was not." And now the United States Supreme Court has just reversed the Court of Appeals and sustained Miss Perkins! The locus was winked at and the award sustained because the work Lahti was doing was "local" in character, the state statute provided the exclusive remedy and its application worked no material prejudice to any characteristic feature of the maritime law.

Hear Justice Holmes delivering the opinion of the Court in the case of International Stevedoring Co. vs. Haverty. Haverty was injured on a vessel at dock in Seattle. Although a longshoreman, he was beyond the jurisdiction of the state compensation law since he was hurt while on the vessel. So he decided that for legal purposes he ceased to be a longshoreman when he boarded the vessel and became a seaman. In 1920 Congress had removed the contributory-negligence and fellow-servant defenses in cases where seamen who suffered injury elected to maintain action for damages. Haverty won the verdict. In determining whether the act of Congress applied to his case, Mr. Justice Holmes said:

It is true that for most purposes, as the word is commonly used, stevedores are not "seamen." But words are flexible. The work upon which the plaintiff was engaged was a maritime service formerly rendered by the ship's crew. . . . We are of the opinion that a wider scope should be given to the words of the act, and that in this statute "seamen" is to be taken to include stevedores engaged as the plaintiff was, whatever it may mean in laws of a different kind.

By such whittling of the scope of the rule laid down in the Jensen case, and such widening of the scope of the common-law remedy within presumptively maritime jurisdiction, all the advantages accruing to employers as a result of the Jensen decision are fading away. It was by an analogous evolution of opinion that state compensation laws came to supercede the discredited system of employers' liability suits on land. No one can now have a substantial reason for opposing the enactment into law of the longshoremen's and harbor-workers' compensation bill before Congress. It is only through its enactment that the weight of opinion of the Five in the Jensen case can be entirely lifted from the chest in which hundreds of dead longshoremen await their awards.

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Youth Tilts at Smut and Trash

By BRUNO LASKER

WITH campaigns now on in New York, Chicago and smaller cities for censorship of books and magazines, special interest attaches to the new German national censorship law of December 18, 1926. The proper title of this law is An Act for the Protection of Youth against Trashy and Smutty Literature and whatever general effects it may have on the general sale of objectionable printed matter, it is conceived and worded as an affair of juvenile welfare.

The act does not completely prohibit even those literary wares that have been found dangerous to the morals of youth. It provides for a system of listing such literature and a limitation of sales methods. Listed books, pamphlets and magazines may not be peddled or placed on exhibition. They may not be sold to persons under eighteen years of age and orders for them may not be solicited. If two numbers of a periodical have been listed in the same year, that paper may be suspended for from three to twelve months, but a political daily paper or periodical may in no case be thus suspended and "no piece of writing can be put on the list because of its alleged political, social, religious, ethical or philosophical tendency."

Censorship committees are appointed by the national Department of the Interior in consultation with the state authorities for three-year periods, to consist of two representatives each of art and literature, the publishing trade, juvenile welfare agencies and organizations representative of youth, teachers and popular education associations.

Almost all of artistic and literary Germany was arrayed against this bill which was hotly contested for many months. It was because it had behind it the churches and social agencies, organized labor and —a force that does not exist as yet in any other country as an effective political factor—several hundred thousand young people enrolled in self-governing local and national leagues of their own, the so-called Youth Movement. In fact, youth was the originator and the chief protagonist of the measure. Its fight during and since the war for moral sanitation inevitably led up to a recognition of the evil influences of obscene and trashy literature. Some years ago, when sentiment along this line began to crystalize, the newspapers reported raids on bookshops here and there, and many a cobbled market-place was strangely lit up with a bonfire of collected literary refuse.

Eventually more reasonable methods prevailed, and the young crusaders discovered allies in the book trade and in the social welfare organizations which, increasingly, have permitted the fresh breath of the Youth Movement to fan to new flames the hidden embers of their one-time ardors. For many years, teachers, social workers and reputable publishers had cooperated in voluntary schemes for the suppression of this dismal traffic. In the larger cities, boards of censorship, thus voluntarily set up, endeavored to bring the retail trade to their side. While there was not much difficulty, as a rule, with the established booksellers, the real trouble was with the little stationery shop in a side street, the furtive peddler, and the newsstand. Anyone comparing the situation after the war with that before, could not but be impressed with the fact that it had got much worse, due in large part to the general demoralization which followed the let-down of discipline by war and destitution, when old ties and old standards of social ethics broke.

But why, it may be asked, does the German law censor trash as well as what is clearly smut? How on earth are these German censors going to define what is merely vulgar? The self-constituted censorship committees of the past and public opinion, outside the circles of the artists and writers, seem to have had no difficulty in coming to fairly clear-cut conclusions as to what kind of literature has a bad effect on children. That difficulty exists, they say, when you try to establish abstract standards; but when all such standards are discarded and a committee, composed of experts in the way provided by the law, pragmatically faces the probable influences of a real piece of literature on real children, the number of marginal cases will not be large. They admit that in some cases their decision may hit a work of partially artistic qualities; but they are not appointed to make artistic distinctions, merely to safeguard the morals of youth.

Those sponsors of the bill with whom I talked recently in Germany were convinced that the inclusion of trashy literature in the scope of the measure was making for realism. "It is not the words of a particular sheet of music that will demoralize youth," one of them said, "but the whole body of cheap printed matter that children buy surreptitiously for a few *pfennige,* with its false sentiment, its over-stimulation of the emotions, its misrepresentation, its approbation of crime and many other sinister influences that gives a setting of more or less regular literary fare to the exceptionally bad."

A DIFFERENT DRAGON

Cover of a series of pamphlets issued by the German Y. M. C. A. in the campaign against obscene literature

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The Common Welfare

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has signed the bill to continue the work of the Sheppard-Towner Act to June 30, 1929. The bill was subjected to a filibuster so long that its friends at last agreed to an amendment providing that at that date the act should cease to exist. Throughout its history, since November, 1921, this beneficent measure has had a majority of votes in both Senate and House. Whenever the appropriations have been delayed, the responsibility has rested upon the small group of senators back of this filibuster. They are surviving anti-suffragists, opponents of the Sheppard-Towner Act from its introduction by Jeannette Rankin and Senator Robinson in July, 1918, to this day. Led by Senators King (Utah), Reed (Mo.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Bingham (Conn.), Broussard (La.), Bayard (Del.), and Phipps (Colo.), they succeeded in having the bill talked out on June 15 and whenever it was reached thereafter, so delaying until January 13 its coming to a vote in the Senate. It passed the House by a large majority last winter. The Senate Committee, of which Senator Phipps of Colorado is chairman, recommended that the act should be extended for one year only. When friends of the measure declined to accept this, systematic delay ending in the final filibuster followed.

Forty-three states, Hawaii and Porto Rico are cooperating under the Sheppard-Towner Act. President Coolidge's prompt signing enables legislatures now in session to make appropriations intelligently for the coming two years. This was a lame-duck session for an expiring Congress. The new one contains many modern men. Death always reaps a harvest of the obsolete in the two years congressional period. So the Sheppard-Towner Act will undoubtedly go on.

THIS round, Judge Ben B. Lindsey has lost his fight to keep his seat on the bench of the Denver Children's Court which he has held for more than a quarter century. The State Supreme Court has declared illegal the election in 1924, in which, in a disputed recount of votes, he seemed to have defeated the Ku Kluk Klan candidate, Judge Royal R. Graham, ruling that there was no way to discriminate between illegal and legal votes in one of Judge Lindsey's strongest precincts, and the entire vote of that precinct must be cast out. That this attempt by the Klan to throw out the precinct was a frame up was freely charged at the time. More than a year ago Judge Graham was found dead in his kitchen, with the gas jets turned on, on the eve of facing charges before the grievance committee of the State Bar Association. His widow continued the suit; dropped it; then reopened it. Testimony was given in open court by the Grand Dragon of the state that the attorney who represented her was retained by the Klan throughout the proceedings. By the recent decision she will be entitled to her husband's salary as judge from the day on which Judge Lindsey was sworn in until Judge Graham's death; Judge Lindsey will be entitled to a salary as de facto judge, since he has served continuously through the litigation; and his office, now declared open, will probably be filled by appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of Denver. Judge Lindsey has petitioned for a re-hearing, alleging that he was deprived of an opportunity to be heard, and not having had his day in court, has been deprived of his property without due process of law.

IT is a long step forward to give to pre-school and elementary school children the freedom, the use of intelligently selected materials, the joy of creative activity that the "new" schools are making possible for an increasing number of small boys and girls. But as the first crop of new school children advances into its 'teens, parents and teachers are faced with a grave problem of what to do next. Most of the children want to go to college, but to pass entrance examinations they must be forced into the regimented routine of conventional high and preparatory schools. This imperils and frequently it loses all the advantages gained in the "free" elementary school.

More and more the question of how to carry over the fruits of this new education into adolescence is concerning progressive educators. In the call to the World Conference on New Education at Locarno next summer, the New Education Fellowship points out that "in all countries the education of the child under ten years is improving more rapidly than the education of older children." It promises that the conference will investigate "problems of the secondary school and discuss how far progressive methods can be applied to them without prejudicing examination results."

A fresh experiment in secondary education for boys, under the patronage of Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, at Avon, Old Farms, Connecticut, will open next fall with accommodations for 200 students. Press announcements state that "Mrs. Riddle has planned the school to possess the atmosphere of a New England farm, with its traditions of individual initiative and habits of personal industry. . . . While the cultural phases of education will be the main body of work carried out in the school, a special feature will be an effort to encourage all students to participate in work on the land." The boys will enjoy the healthy freedom of country life and the novelty of New England farm activities, and the promoters will in time collect

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valuable evidence as to whether such a school offers a realistic approach to the problems of modern secondary education in our industrialized society, among boys who must become business executives, surgeons, lawyers, research scientists, radio engineers, building contractors, politicians and salesmen.

Professor John E. Kirkpatrick has planned a liberal college which shall aim "to encourage students to venture freely and daringly into the field of intellectual activity and into the creative art of social living" in which "the curriculum . . . will be on new lines. Its aim will be to train students to think rather than to learn, to value ideas rather than information. . . . Courses of study are to be arranged and books selected after students and teachers are together in their classrooms. . . . The teacher is to be the director and assistant, not the taskmaster." Professor Kirkpatrick adds that "We are not waiting for large donations or a big plant. We want to build our own plant and create our own endowment in working contacts with the world about us." A group of young teachers have declared themselves ready for the venture whenever he is willing to start. Half-time work outside the college for students and perhaps some of the faculty, on the Antioch plan, is expected to be "an important item in educational experience, not merely a means of gaining a livelihood."

THE clinical year for theological students which Dr. Richard C. Cabot advocated so persuasively in The Survey (December 1, 1925) has found among its adherents the General Theological Seminary in New York City. Until two years ago the Seminary was a part of its parish in Old Chelsea in only the geographical sense. The Seminary drew students from all over the country and they had little connection with the community of St. Peter's to which their studies chanced to draw them. Then under a suggestion of Dr. Cabot's, which ultimately culminated in his Survey article, it was decided to try to link up the theological teaching with actual pastoral work in the community. The students have helped to gather data for the improvement of the parish lists and records; they have published a weekly paper; and the seniors have carried on systematic parish visiting. In conjunction with the Charity Organization Society they engaged in social work and community organizing. The faculty as well have cooperated. The result has been so satisfactory that the Seminary is now engaged in raising a fund of $1,250,000 to further the idea by relieving students who were working outside class hours to pay their way, so that they might be free to give all their outside time to carrying on the experiments of using the parish as a religious clinic.

ONE of the dilemmas of democracy lurks in the frank words of an interview attributed by the Philadelphia papers to Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, the newly appointed secretary of welfare of Pennsylvania. "I know very little about my job," Mrs. McCauley is reported as saying. "But coming up on the train Governor Fisher and Lieutenant-governor Arthur H. James admitted that they did not know much about their jobs either and that we would all learn together here in Harrisburg. So I don't feel so badly."

It is wholly in keeping with political theory and practice in this country that a highly technical and complex position with a good salary is likely to be turned over at the beginning of each new term to a raw apprentice who must, perforce, spend a large fraction of a comparatively brief tenure in education on the job. But how would it look to a business man? Would he, in fact could he, adopt a practice of training responsible technical executives during their service, with the probability that the training would have to be done all over again at the end of a few years? Is there a middle course between the dull rigidity of a bureaucracy and the kaleidoscopic come-and-go in which even the most earnest and interested office-holders must suffer bewilderment?

In this particular shift in Pennsylvania the new incumbent has the advantage of long interest in civic, especially educational, affairs. And she steps into an organization of which any state might be proud. The Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare was established in 1921 under Governor Sproul, bringing together the scattered bureaus and commissions in the welfare field under Dr. John M. Baldy as commissioner, with Dr. Ellen Potter as director of the Bureau of Children. When Governor Pinchot came into office Dr. Potter was appointed commissioner, perhaps in response to a demand that the women voters should be represented by a woman member in the Governor's cabinet. Here was a shift of responsibility, though to an appointee who had been deeply engaged in all the previous work of the department.

Under these two administrators there has been a vigorous and effective record of coordination and improved administration of the state's institutions, public and private; of needed legislative changes; of public education; and of research to lay the basis of future social engineering. The reorganization of the Mothers' Assistance Fund and of child welfare work in general, the development of the Bureau of Mental Health, the improvement in prison buildings, and the program of Negro welfare stand out as some of the conspicuous items in a long list of substantial gains made both effectively and economically. Pennsylvania can hardly overestimate the importance of the past six years under Dr. Baldy and Dr. Potter, which have brought the state's rating in public welfare up so that it will bear open comparison with that of other rich and progressive states.

THE bi-lingual conference "to consider the interests of Mexicans and Spanish-speaking people in the United States" held at El Paso a few weeks ago demonstrated that it is possible for "problems of mutual interest" to be discussed across the Rio Grande with open-mindedness, tolerance and good humor. The three-fold purpose of the conference, as announced by the Committee of Arrangements,

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was: To find and face the facts basic to the solution of the major problems affecting the Mexicans and Spanish-speaking people in the United States; to develop and focus a more intelligent public opinion on these problems; to provide that all interested agencies may face the facts together and permit each to use the findings in such ways as may be of advantage to their own programs.

The conference, projected by the Home Missions Boards having work in the Southwest and constituent members of the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Home Missions Council, was held in one of the Mexican churches of El Paso. There were more than 150 delegates, and all addresses, discussions and reports were in both English and Spanish. Five commissions reported on social and economic factors, education, religion, interracial and international factors and literature, bringing together facts from every section of the United States where Mexicans live. Representatives of many agencies participated in these preliminary studies, and the reports constituted the basis for discussion and for the final findings.

Bad housing as a constant source of friction between Mexican immigrants and American communities was repeatedly stressed. Its correction, to prevent economic as well as social waste, was urged.

The church groups, largely in the majority at the conference, naturally overshadowed other considerations with their particular interests. This was especially apparent in discussions of education, where church schools and Protestant religious training occupied the attention of the delegates to the exclusion of the special educational needs of both children and adults who try to live in American communities handicapped by ignorance of the language and customs of the country.

The final report of the conference points out that

> No effort was made to complete a detailed, scientific survey. Rather was it the hope that this conference might serve the participating groups who are facing immediate problems and at the same time point the way for continuing studies in this field. The procedure throughout was based on the theory that the chief need in most situations is not an exhaustive compilation of facts gathered by parties who cannot use them, but an honest facing of many facts already available or readily secured by those who are actually responsible for changing conditions. Too often knowledge far outruns the disposition to use it.

It is in this point of view and this method that the real achievement of the conference lies.

ELSEWHERE in this issue (page 620) Mr. Bruère describes how certain decisions of the United States Supreme Court created a no-man's land between federal and state jurisdictions in which killed and injured longshoremen and their dependents lost the benefits of state compensation laws. In one of these decisions the court suggested to Congress that the only constitutional way by which this unhappy result of its reasoning could be remedied would be the enactment of a federal compensation law to apply uniformly throughout the nation. Such a measure is now before Congress. While its enactment is essential if ordinary justice is to accrue to the thousands of men engaged in the hazardous work of loading and unloading vessels, it will mean another considerable derogation of the authority of local state government.

At a time when, as in the case of the federal child labor law, it is commonly assumed that public opinion is averse to further concentration of power in the federal government, the Supreme Court, in a number of decisions based upon reasoning analogous to that in the leading longshoremen's cases, is dotting the landscape with no-man's lands whose reclamation its interpretation of the Constitution makes impossible except through a further extension of federal power.

Some years ago the exploitation of immigrants by steamship ticket agencies that also engaged in immigrant banking assumed the proportions of a scandal. To prevent this fraud, a number of states required these agencies to take out a state license. Now the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Butler delivering the opinion, finds that these laws interfere with or burden foreign commerce and are unconstitutional. The sale of steamship tickets to Europe is held to be a part of foreign commerce under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. Now Congress has not dealt with the subject; it has not occupied the field. "This is not a case," says Mr. Justice Brandeis in a dissenting opinion in which Mr. Justice Holmes concurs, "in which the silence of Congress can be interpreted as a prohibition of state action—as a declaration that in the sale of ocean steamship tickets fraud may be practiced without let or hindrance. If Pennsylvania must submit to seeing its citizens defrauded, it is not because Congress has so willed, but because the Constitution so commands. I cannot believe that it does." But the majority hold otherwise. And so, until Congress acts to extend the federal jurisdiction, this fraud may flourish and its victims will discover that they have strayed into a country where the state has no jurisdiction and Congress has assumed none.

An interesting case is that of the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island and Narragansett Electric Lighting Company vs. the Attleboro Steam and Electric Company. In 1917 the Narragansett and Attleboro companies, the one in Rhode Island, the other in Massachusetts, entered into a contract by which the Rhode Island company agreed to sell and the Massachusetts company to buy electric current for a period of twenty years at a specified basic rate. In due course the Rhide Island Company found that it was losing money on this contract and it appealed to the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission to permit it to increase the rate. On the ground that the loss here involved worked an injury to the Rhode Island companies' more than seventy thousand customers in Rhode Island, the commission granted the appeal. The Supreme Court holds this an unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce. The Rhode Island company delivers a block of power to the Massachusetts company at the state line. Says the prevailing opinion of the Court:

> The forwarding state obviously has no more authority than the receiving state to place a direct burden upon interstate commerce. . . . The paramount interest in the interstate business carried on between the two companies is not local to either state, but is essentially national in character. The rate is therefore not subject to regulation by either of the two states in the guise of protection to their respective local interests; but if such regulation is required it can only be attained by the exercise of the power vested in Congress.

Again Mr. Justice Brandeis dissents in his consistent effort to protect local self-government from further federal encroachment. But in this case he stands alone. The court has defined another no-man's land that is without sovereignty

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until Congress moves to bring interstate commerce in electrical power under national control.

This problem of the federal versus the state jurisdiction in America is steadily acquiring fresh social as well as economic importance as the financial and mechanical struture broadens out its interstate and national foundations. It was the subject of many-sided consideration at the October meeting of the American Academy of Political Science in Philadelphia, whose proceedings are now available in The Annals for January, 1927.

WHILE the slave ships were bringing their human freight from Africa, there came in the water casks a supercargo which wrought greater retribution on the New World than the most bitter abolitionist could have dreamed. That unknown passenger was the *Aedes aegypti,* the mosquito, which carries yellow fever. Yellow fever invaded the ports of the United States from New Orleans to New England. With two exceptions it visited the United States every year from 1800 to 1879. One epidemic in New Orleans cost 8,101 lives; another, in Memphis, 5,150. The story of its conquest is one of the most thrilling in social history; bit by bit, it has been forced back until in 1925 there were only three cases in all the Americas. It lurks, guarded and impotent, only in a few remote regions of Brazil. Now, freed of much of the vigilance which has been necessary in this hemisphere, the International Health Board has turned to the last fortress of yellow fever, the West Coast of Africa. Gorgas was on his way to Africa to study yellow fever in 1920 when he fell ill in London and died. Headquarters were established at Lagos, in Nigeria, in July, 1925. Here is a territory as large as the United States east of the Mississippi; a population of thirty million natives, ignorant, superstitious, secretive; a tropical climate. The native huts often are totally dark within, and it is not unusual for their occupants to bar the door and disappear when an inspector approaches. Yet as long as yellow fever persists on the West Coast, there is danger that the completion of the trans-African railways may carry the fever to the East Coast, and thence, by the trade routes, to India and the Orient. Not the least exciting chapter in this story of high adventure is in the writing.

"THAT many women are not transients in the industrial world" but "as permanent in industry as are men" is the view stressed in the annual report of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor which has just been published (see The Survey, Dec. 1, p. 263). The report adds that "the growing realization . . . that women are indispensable to industry in its need for a large number of workers and that industry is indispensable to women in their economic struggles has led to a greater interest on the part of the public in women who are wage-earners." To employers, to women workers and to the general public therefore "special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women" such as those of the Women's Bureau, are of increasing importance. One such study, which this report describes as well under way, is the investigation of the effects of special legislation on the employment of women in industry which was requested by the Women's Industrial Conference, held under the auspices of the Bureau a year ago (see The Survey, Feb. 16, 1926, p. 538). "The object of the investigation is to discover in what way legislation applying to women only has affected their employment in industry and how extensive any effect has been." The method of measurement adopted by the Bureau in gauging the results of such special legislation is "to study conditions of women's employment before and after the laws went into effect and to compare present conditions in states which are not regulated by law," making use of data collected by state and federal agencies and "original investigations by the Women's Bureau of selected states and industries and occupations." Special emphasis is being placed on "laws regulating hours—daily, weekly and at night—and on laws prohibiting women's employment in certain occupations. Other factors of importance in a consideration of the industrial equality of men and women and special legislation for women will be covered, such as vocational training, trade unions and the like."

Other studies made by the Women's Bureau during the past year which deal with various phases of the problems of the permanent woman worker in industry are Women Workers and Family Support (No. 50), Lost Time and Labor Turnover in Cotton Mills (No. 52) and Changing Jobs (No. 54).

THE last report of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, organized less than two years ago by the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, shows total resources of some $8,640,000 as against $6,380,000 for January 1, 1926. The number of special-interest depositors has grown from 7,877 to 9,654, commercial accounts from 4,429 to 5,055. During the past year 121,000 transmissions, totalling four and a half million dollars, were sent through the Amalgamated Bank of New York to Europe, $2,800,000 of it to Russia.

On December 31, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company passed the $600,000 set for cash in hand before beginning business. The subscription books were closed a month later. Policies and application blanks are ready to write the first policies this month. Every share of stock has been purchased by a union member or organization and those in charge report that "the promotion work was accomplished at a cost of less than 3 per cent of the capital acquired." Though sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, the insurance company is an entirely separate organization (see The Survey, Sept. 15, 1926, p. 635). It will write all forms of policies, including group insurance. Permanent offices have been leased in Washington, D. C.

This is the second life insurance company to be established by American labor. The first, the Union Cooperative Insurance Association organized about two years ago by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been successful not only in supplying insurance at low rates but also as a business enterprise.

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The War on the Western Maryland

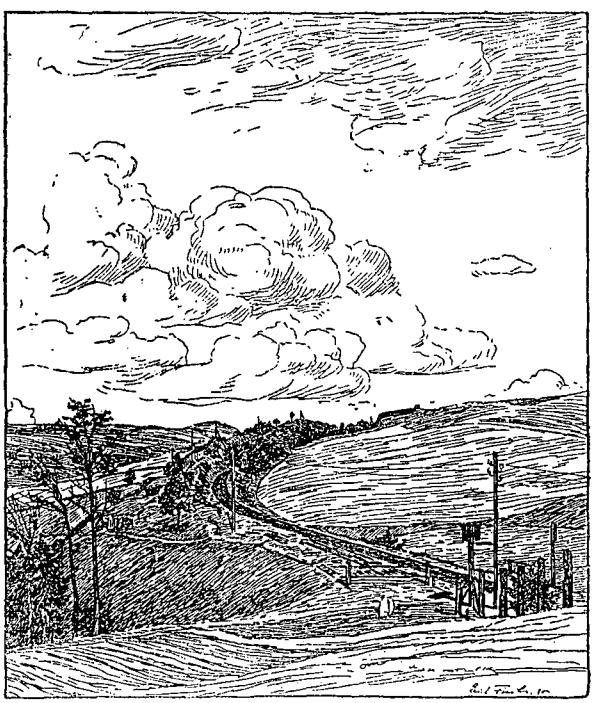
By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

EVER since the crash of guns dazed a day-dreaming world in 1914 there has been a vast amount of speculation about the origin of wars. The man in the street has seemed disposed to lump them with lightning, floods and earthquakes—acts of God, to be humbly accepted as beyond human control. Tell him that international wars are the cumulative results of the little wars that go on between Simpson and MacCord, the rival grocerymen, between Chubb, the garageman who has the backing of the local Republican machine, and Isaacson, who looks to the Democratic leaders, between the Rev. Kent and the Rev. Murphy for pew-holders, and he will think you a bit cracked. It's like the way people used to think of disease. I remember how some fifteen years ago I met a retired Bellevue Hospital scrubwoman on a Catskill train. I had been ransacking the Pullman for milk and a sterilized bottle for a baby whose mother was trying to still its hungry yells by forcing between its gums a rubber nipple that rebellious pink fingers kept tossing to the dirty floor. The ex-scrubwoman watched me with worldly-wise amusement.

"Why all the bother?" she said. "You can take it from me, there ain't no such things as gurms. I been all through with it and I know."

She had never seen "gurms" under a microscope, so she didn't believe in them as the source of disease. What if we could isolate a little war and watch it grow under a high-powered glass? Would wars then still seem to us inexorably predestined acts of God?

This is precisely what the Research and Education Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in cooperation with the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, has done for us in its study of the little war that has wrecked families and spread bitterness along the Western Maryland Railroad. In response to requests from representative members of the communities where the battles were fought, requests from ministers' associations, business men, employers and trade unionists, these agencies undertook to uncover the origins of the war, to trace its evolution and to appraise its results. Its report just issued reveals in miniature a startlingly exact replica of the great war. When so reduced to nursery dimensions, in spite of the solemn stage setting of great moral principles, the actors look like petulant and headstrong children who defy adult reason for the sake of having their own way. Because this was a little war with a negligible number of casualties, the story reads like a comedy with the touch of tragedy that good comedy always has.



By courtesy Zum Sehen Geboren, Berlin

"ONE OF THE LESSER CLASS I RAILROADS"

In brief summary, the facts as given in the investigators' report are these. The Western Maryland is one of the lesser Class I railroads. From its eastern terminus in Baltimore, it runs directly west through Maryland by way of Hagerstown and Cumberland. It is principally a coal-carrying road. It had not been earning what its president, Maxwell C. Byers, considered satisfactory profits. He decided to make it pay. In the autumn of 1923, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen initiated a concerted demand upon all Class I railroads, including the Western Maryland, for the restoration of the wage-rates that had prevailed in 1920-22 before the Railroad Labor Board by a majority vote ordered a cut of 12 per cent. This they later modified to approximately 5½ per cent on the basis of their settlement with the New York Central in January, 1924, which was followed by practically all Class I railroads in the United States except the Western Maryland.

President Byers was adamant. He plead poverty. The report fails to sustain this plea. It shows by expert analysis of the road's financial records and comparison with the records of roads similarly circumstanced that what others were able to do, the Western Maryland might have done. But

> President Byers' whole industrial philosophy and his habit of thought dispose him to be very critical of trade unions. . . . He has severed relations with all of them except those of the

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trainmen (chiefly brakemen), conductors, and a weak and ineffective organization of operators and station agents. He looks with disfavor upon the enforcement of the eight-hour day. He increased the hours of the hostlers, reclassified as firecleaners, from eight to twelve. As to wages, he subscribes to the view that they should be determined by the "law of supply and demand." On this basis he justifies a wage of $2.50 a day for trackmen's work. The employer, he believes, is warranted in paying that amount whether it would come within the definition of a "living wage" or not. . . . No plan for joint cooperation has been attempted.

MR. BYERS showed himself an astute and clever strategist. When the unions asked for a wage increase, he countered with proposals involving changes in the working rules which the men wouldn't stand for. For two years, from the autumn of 1923 to September 1925, there were proposals and counter proposals. At one stage of the negotiations, he suggested appeal to the Railroad Labor Board, without however making it clear that he would abide by the Board's decision. At that time the Brotherhoods were waging their congressional campaign for the abolition of the Board. They wanted a settlement by direct negotiation.

When, in September, 1925, all negotiations had failed to produce results, the union men took a strike vote. There were 209 enginemen, 209 firemen, and 34 in the hostler classification, a total of 452 at work. Of the 428 who voted, 405 wanted to strike. Fortified by this rank-and-file verdict, the national officers of the union attempted to renew negotiations. This failed. Then they offered arbitration. This was turned down. Then they decided to seek the mediation of the Bureau of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor. In their last minute scurry to avoid a strike they turned to the National Civic Federation. V. Everit Macy, in behalf of the Federation, got in touch with the chairman of the board of directors and general counsel of the Western Maryland, and urged recourse to the Railroad Labor Board, whose arbitrament the men now agreed to accept provided the company would also agree to abide by its decision. Raymond Fosdick, speaking for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the largest minority stockholder, joined Mr. Macy in this request. It was rejected.

WHILE the union leaders, like Lord Grey in July 1914, were vainly sounding out the chancelleries, President Byers, like a master of strategy, struck swiftly. He issued the following order:

To Engineers and Firemen:

Rates of pay for engineers and firemen, including revised rules governing working conditions, will be effective October 16th, 1925.

All engineers and firemen who desire to remain in the service after October 16th will, prior to that time, call at one of the following designated offices and signify their willingness to remain in the service and work on the new rates of pay and the new working coditions.

Copy of the rates of pay, including revised rules governing working conditions, is on file at the offices designated.

This was, in fact, the allied church investigators find, a "lock-out order and the men discharged under it on the 13th and 14th were locked out." The company, according to the Railroad Labor Board, "struck first, so to speak." President Byers denies this. He hurled the order by way of defensive offensive to anticipate the execution of the strike vote. From that time forward he proceeded with drastic vigor to do what he had obviously wanted to do from the beginning of negotiations in 1923. He imported strike-breakers, discharged old employes, called to the colors retired engineers on pain of having their pensions cancelled. He proceeded to put into effect his own working rules, which, according to the investigators' report, are very different from the old ones, most of which are in force on practically all other railroads; they lengthen the hours of work, reduce total pay, make the men's work of uncertain character and duration, and subject them to easier discharge or demotion without the right to appeal through representatives. After scrupulous weighing of all facts, the investigators conclude that while the men "showed themselves somewhat obdurate in the negotiations and unwilling to concede points which afterwards they did concede, and even at the very end of the period of exchanges between them and the management made requests which they could not have expected would be granted," nevertheless, "this investigation has led us to the conclusion that the strike was precipitated by the management's posting a lockout order, by the summary enforcement of the lockout upon certain of the enginemen and by the refusal to withdraw it . . . The strike, therefore, was precipitated by the management."

The action of the drama moves swiftly along lines startlingly parallel to those we all followed in the communiques from July 1914 to November 1918. The verdict on the question of responsibility for precipitating the overt act goes against President Byers. But here again, as in the case of the Great War, the verdict on the question so highly simplified fails to satisfy the intelligence as to the roots and mainsprings of the conflict. For these, many of us have come to believe, lie back of the principals in public opinion, in the conflicts that go forward in all of us and which we as a community have failed to define and resolve.

MORE impressive than the trenchantly stated facts as to the issues in dispute, the proposals and counter-proposals, the manoeuvers and stratagems, is the report's revelation of the mind of the community in whose vacillations and covert hostilities and moral uncertainties the deeper causes of the war can be traced. Here is a remarkable portrayal of the mental and moral attitudes of the communities through which the Western Maryland runs. A larger proportion of the strikers—the men are still nominally on strike—are members or adherents of the Protestant churches. Of the 131 men on the strike roster in the vicinity of Cumberland, for example, 87 are listed as supporters of churches.

The membership of these churches have come to feel a deep and permanent kinship with the labor cause. Unionism is almost as much a part of their ethical outlook as patriotism. It is of the essence of their religious fellowship. . . . In the minds of these folk there would be nothing incongruous about adding a new commandment to the Decalogue: "Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job." . . . In one of the churches a communion steward walked out of the church when the daughter of a man who had been a strike-breaker arose to sing a solo.

Nevertheless "the Protestant churches are usually found to be on the side of the employing class." Notwithstanding the fact that

there is in these communities a marked degree of sympathy with the men on strike . . . and the labor policy of the company is looked upon with disfavor and not a little suspicion . . .

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the stronger churches cannot be said to have taken any active interest in the controversy. In some cases very influential ministers who are in no way directly involved, have been quite outspoken in their criticism. As a rule, however, the attitude of the ministers is one of uncertainty, an uncomfortable feeling that something is wrong, coupled with an extreme hesitancy about expressing a definite judgment. . . . Of active, aggressive concern for the strikers or their families or for a just settlement of the controversy, the study found little in the churches outside a small group.

Similarly the newspapers, while printing impartially whatever either side gave them, "made no direct contribution to the uncovering of the facts or the clarification of the issues. Some of the editors expressed very strong sympathies with the men, but for one reason or another gave no editorial expression to these views." Letters furnished by the management "show indisputably that business men are satisfied with the service the company is able to maintain and that the road has, from an economic point of view, broken the strike." According to the investigators, defeat is with the juster cause, victory to the strong, so that "it has been conclusively demonstrated in this case that industrial strife can produce religious and moral chaos."

And moral chaos can produce warfare and strikes. If the mind of the community had been clear as to the essential righteousness of conference and concession, of cooperation in finding the best way to operate this railroad in the interest of owners, employes and the public, would President Byers have adopted the methods of the war lord, would the unions have stood on their negative attitude of defenders of their rights without reference to the bearing of their cherished working rules upon the effective operation of the road?

These representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths have given an excellent example in this report of the conference method after the event. They have conferred freely with President Byers and the trade unions leaders and representative members of the communities affected by the strike. They have rendered a verdict consonant with the facts as they found them and with the industrial creeds of the cooperating religious bodies. But such verdicts will, no more than lockouts or strikes or injunctions, run a railroad or create the kind of industrial relations upon which the humanly enriching or economically profitable running of railroads depends, although the ethical standards they imply and apply have great dynamic value. Will their constituents, the millions of churchmen, in due course invest them with authority and means to lay the foundation of the conference method before strikes occur? That would require more than the moral appraisal of responsibility for overt industrial war; it would require the study and interpretation of the current problems of industrial relations in relation to industrial process, and the clearing away of the religious and moral chaos and the ignorance of the facts of industrial administration which, as the report clearly shows, are ultimately responsible for industrial conflict. Here again there is a clear parallel between the histories of great wars and small.

Equal Rights in the Union

By THERESA WOLFSON

RECENT issues of The Advance, the weekly journal of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, have discussed the question of sex discrimination in the union. The subject was raised in a letter written by a women's local of the union in Chicago.

> Is it true that our membership consists of more than 50 per cent women? Is it true that the women in our organization helped build the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and do they pay dues and assessments or are they exempt from the same? Does the constitution of our organization uphold discrimination against women workers in the industry or within the organization? . . . Is it a fact that the women have become permanent workers in the industry? What means do our leaders employ to combat the idea that women are not temporarily in industry? What methods do our officials use to promote greater activities amongst women workers since they have become a permanent factor in industry? What has become of the Women's Bureau for which the women have so long struggled?

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union has long had the reputation of being a most progressive union with a leadership holding liberal and even radical opinions on all social and economic questions. The constitution of the union stands for full equality in the rights, privileges, and duties of its membership regardless of sex, creed, or nationality. The women members pay the same dues and assessments as the men. A special Women's Bureau was established a few years ago to encourage and stimulate activity on the part of women members. It lasted about a year.

The membership of the union is approximately 50 per cent female with an ever-increasing proportion of women in some of the large markets. Yet there is but one woman member on its General Executive Board. The number of women business agents, local secretaries, or union officers of any sort is negligible. The number of women pickets arrested and beaten up in the last large strike waged by the Amalgamated against the International Tailoring Company was in excess of the number of men. The rate of wages of women workers in the union shops is less than that of men. Ostensibly there is no policy of wage discrimination as between the sexes. Actually the crafts in which women are generally employed in union shops are the lower paid ones and there seem to be hard and fast traditions which bar women from stepping out of those crafts into the better paying jobs. This situation exists in practically every local and international union in the United States, conservative as well as progressive although in the progressive unions and the unions having a preponderous woman membership, the wage differentials are smaller and the lines of demarcation between job and sex not so clearly defined.

Commenting on the letters above, the editor of The Advance declared: "Leadership in a union is a prize to those who know how to win it. . . . There is no room for gallantry toward sex in the struggle for leadership."

He is right; there is no room for gallantry anywhere in

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the economic struggle between workers of the same sex or of opposite sexes. But there is a need for self-preservation, of which trade unions will have to become more cognizant. If they do not serve the interests of their women members as assiduously as they do those of their men, they are in danger of creating their own competitors. Wage differentials between the sexes accepted by the trade union are merely a reflection of the prevailing situation in the economic world. Substitution of women workers for men in so-called men's jobs in non-union industries inevitably threatens the hard-won standards which unions have secured. Just so is there a danger from the woman union member whose pay-envelope is always smaller than that of her brother worker, though she works fully as many hours as he does.

There is a hard-and-fast tradition in the needle-trades unions that the cutting of a garment is a man's job. There is no constitutional discrimination against women, mind you. It is just accepted as a fact that the job is too difficult, too heavy for women. The cutters' wage is among the highest in the wage scale. The unions have frequently felt that if the cutters were organized, there was little need to organize the rest of the shop, since the cutters held the strategic position from which the entire shop could be controlled. Recently a patent cutting machine was introduced in a non-union shop. Girl cutters were substituted for men—at lower wages, of course. The machines and the girls threaten the union's position in every one of the union shops in that market.

Wage increases are usually secured by men officials. The allocation of wage increases tends to follow the level of existing wage differentials. William B. Leiserson in his interesting article on The Notes of an Impartial Chairman, in the Atlantic Monthly, revealed the fact that when a wage increase is secured, the bulk is divided among the highest-paid workers, the operators, the pressers, and pocket-makers. The drippings are distributed among the unskilled workers and the women—not intentionally of course, merely by force of custom.

There are just three or four national unions in the United States that bar women from their membership. Practically every international or local union, however, has a series of written or unwritten policies which may be construed as discriminatory and to the advantage of men members.

This situation is not peculiar to trade unions. It is precisely what occurs in the political and social world. Only the trade union avowedly functions for the economic interests of all workers within its organization, regardless of "sex, creed, or nationality."

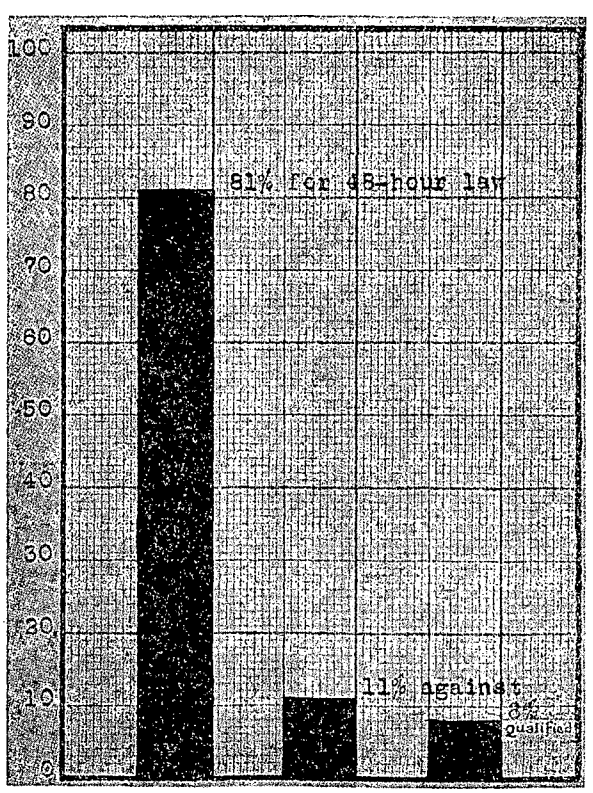
Do Working Women Want It?

By MARY DEWHURST BLANKENHORN

THE New York State Industrial Survey Commission has been presented with a report made by the Consumers' League of New York covering the answers of 500 women to the question: Do working women want the 48-hour law? New York now has a law restricting the working hours of women in factories and mercantile establishments to 54 and for years the League, together with other welfare organizations, has sought to limit the work-week for women to 48. Many proponents of the 48-hour law thought that as a matter of course all workers want to work less; others said that no woman would vote for a shorter work-week if she felt she might lose money by it. Therefore the League added a second question: Would you rather work longer hours regularly if you could make a little more money by doing so?

Four hundred and seven women, or 81 per cent out of the 500 reached by the questionnaire, favored a 48-hour law; 10 thought 48 too long; 45 preferred a longer week and 38 qualified their answers.

Three hundred and forty-three of the women said that they would rather not work longer hours regularly even though they might thereby make more money. They seemed to believe the money not worth the extra fatigue; many added the statement, "It's not worth it," or, "It doesn't pay." One girl, a spinner in an up-state mill, summed up the whole complicated question of fatigue, overwork and leisure-time with: "If you work longer hours so you get tired, you get sick and are out more or else you work slower. Besides, money isn't all there is to life. You've got to have time to see and learn things, and if you don't, money won't make up for it."



EIGHT OUT OF TEN WANT THE 48-HOUR WEEK

Over half the replies obtained came from towns and villages up-state. Forty-six per cent were from girls in New York City whose working week is usually 48 hours or less. In contrast, hours in some of the small-town stores were found to run as high as 60 or 63 a week with no additional pay for overtime. Only 36 replies came from trade-union members, so that the investigation may be said to represent the sentiment of unorganized women in stores, factories and laundries. The infrequent union point of view was given by the scornful little garment worker who said:

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"Of course it would be better if they'd all join a union and then they wouldn't need no law; but as long as they haven't got that much sense, I guess it's necessary to have a 48-hour law for 'em."

The report points out that two other studies made within the past year, one by the Women's National Republican Club of New York City and the second by a group of manufacturers in Utica, showed similarly overwhelming majorities in favor of the shorter week. If it is claimed that the desires of the investigator always influence the results of an inquiry, it is interesting to note that in this instance the majorities or percentages in favor of the proposed 48-hour law were higher in the returns gathered by the Republican women than those in the Consumers' League pamphlet (see The Survey, May 15, p. 235) and that in the Utica manufacturers' study they were strongly affirmative. Neither organization had placed itself on record in favor of the proposed law as the League has done.

The age-groups of the workers included in the present study were: 20 to 30, 62 per cent; under 20, 32 per cent; over 30, 19 per cent. The comparative youth of the girls interviewed is explained by the fact that they were often reached through the cooperation of industrial groups organized by the Y. W. C. A., the Y. W. H. A., settlement clubs, church clubs and study classes. When the investigator wanted to see the "submerged" worker of long hours with no time or inclination for recreation, she sought her out by taking jobs in laundries or candy-factories. In this way she also met the woman with the double job, the married woman with children to care for, clothes to wash and supper to get, after her day in the factory. It was one of these women who burst out with: "When a woman has housework as well as factory work to do, she just can't manage if she works more than 48 hours. She never has any time to enjoy life and she gets old quick."

THE percentage of answers favoring the 48-hour law varied little with the age group but the reasons for such approval fall largely into two classes. The young worker says: "I want more time to live. You get old fast enough without working yourself to death." If she is a studious girl, determined to better herself, she may put it this way: "I go to 'Y' classes twice a week and am studying stenography. When I worked nine hours a day I was too tired at night to go anywhere." The point of view of the mature or the elderly worker was given by a white-haired woman whose vehemence belied her fifty years: "Work! I work all the time. I don't know what it is to be rested. I work nine hours a day and then I go home and help with my grandchildren. My daughter and me have to keep things going. I'm ready to go to bed when I get home but I've got to keep going."

How much overtime-work during rush seasons should be allowed is a question on which law-makers, employers, trade-unionists, and social workers are seldom in accord. The League investigators tried to find out how the working girls themselves felt about it. Forty-nine per cent of those interviewed expressed themselves favorably if the over-time were carefully limited and safeguarded. "You would have to be sure it wasn't overdone," and "It doesn't hurt occasionally, but not often," ran through all the affirmative replies. The women's reasons for voting for any form of over-time were to make more money and to help out the boss. The altruistic reason occurred as frequently as the financial.

The report itself was undertaken and carried through as a memorial to Alice Day (Mrs. Percy) Jackson, who from 1921 up to the time of her death last year was president of the New York Consumers' League and a gallant worker for the 48-hour law. Its findings summarized by the investigator, Lillian Symes, strongly indicate that a large majority of women workers in New York State are in favor of a 48-hour law; that they disapprove the longer work-week even with the possibility of a small financial gain; that sentiment for or against a carefully restricted amount of overtime is about equally divided.

The women who now work the shorter week feel responsible for their sisters who

due to backward or unintelligent management or a badly organized industrial situation, still suffer the disadvantage of the long work-week. The majority of the women who work 52 and 54 hours a week realize that other industries, even other factories in the same industry, have adjusted themselves without great loss to shorter hours and therefore believe that the same adjustment could be made generally through the state.

THE Jacob Wertheim Fellowship, "to enable persons who already have expert knowledge of plans for the betterment of industrial relations to pursue research that may be of general benefit in solving problems in this field," is to be awarded again this year. The Fellowship, established in 1923, has a value of $4,200 with a further sum of $750 for expenses. It is not intended "to enable students, whether graduate or undergraduate to complete their education." Any mature man or woman "having expert knowledge" may apply. A university degree is not requisite. Applications must be sent to Prof. James Ford, Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Mass., before March 1. Three studies under the Fellowship are approaching publication: What the Employer Thinks, by J. David Houser; Labor Relations in the Building Industry, by William Haber; Longshoring, by F. P. Foisie.

VINEYARD SHORE, a large house with twenty acres of ground at West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., has been obtained as a labor college for women trade unionists, the first of its kind in the United States. A board of directors, consisting of an equal number of teachers and women workers in industry, the latter chiefly students of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, has been appointed. It is planned to open the school next fall to women who are union members with three years' industrial experience, between the ages of 21 and 35, who can read and write English. A liberal course, with special emphasis on modern science, ethics, international relations, arts and handicrafts is planned. Experimental teaching, free discussion and individual research will be encouraged. The school term will be eight months a year, with a tuition fee of $200 in addition to cooperative housework. It is hoped that Vineyard Shore will be ready to enroll students in the fall of 1927. A science laboratory has already been promised. A dormitory, with accommodations for at least 30 girls, will be needed before school work can begin.

AN index of the American labor press, to be published monthly "on a non-profit basis," is announced by the Labor Research Department of the Rand School, 7 East 15 Street, New York. The first number, issued January 1, indexes nearly forty labor periodicals under such broad headings as Business, International Relations and War, Labor Conditions, Labor Politics, Workers' Education, etc.

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Selling Health through Washing Machines

By DOROTHY DEMING

MISS GOODWIN asked for a six weeks' leave of absence from the Everytown Visiting Nurse Association. She said she wished to study. Leave was granted and Miss Goodwin, a drab, quiet, rather weary-looking figure disappeared from our streets. No one missed her very much.

A week after her return we realized that something about Miss Goodwin was fundamentally different. Something intangible had changed her. As time went on, something also happened to her district. Calls from doctors and patients increased; her service, hers and no other's, was desired, even clamorously. Letters of appreciation came in; attendance at her well-baby conferences doubled; her record for breast-fed babies rose above that in the nearby section. What had happened? I asked Miss Goodwin.

"Why, it's this. I am no longer merely a public health nurse, I am a public health *sales*-nurse. I spent those six weeks studying how to put the principles of good salesmanship into my nursing work. It transforms the effort of teaching health to a more or less indifferent audience into the thrilling game of selling first yourself, and then your advice to a person or persons on tiptoe for knowledge. They are *wanting* my help now. I studied selling washing machines; in practice I sell health! Come and see."

So I went. I met Miss Goodwin on the steps of her first "prospect"—a mother and baby. Smiling, self-assured, erect, in perfect uniform and spotless tidiness Miss Goodwin stood there. One felt pleasure in her presence.

"Ah! I see you have noticed the first principle in selling—an attractive personal appearance. You remember I never polished my shoes, nor dusted my hat, nor tied my necktie neatly. No, nor put this on," and she touched a soft silk crimson scarf just showing under her coat. "Uniforms must be uniform, but every saleswoman must have three points of individuality—her face, her name, a distinctive touch in dress or manner. This Italian scarf is my distinctive touch. Most of my people are Italian. They love its color and texture, and often ask if I have been in Italy. It breaks the ice."

We went into the house. She knocked and we waited.

"Second lesson," she whispered. "Courtesy in the approach."

"Come in," and in we went. Introductions, of herself by name and office, myself by name, "a friend." Cordiality, friendliness, respect for a strange household. When she had removed her hat and coat she went at once to the patient and shook hands with her, and with the tiny baby. I had never seen a nurse shake hands with the patient in bed on coming into the home—yet friends always do. Request for permission to look into the closets, a joke—a very gentle joke—that the baby's clothes were too big for him, gentle teasing of the new mother about being so proud of the baby she cannot let him sleep alone. A laughing suggestion that the baby might prefer his own bed, *his* reasons why, and then instructions as to how to use a packing box for his bed. Always cheerfulness; reassurance when fears cropped out; confidence in herself, her skill, her ability to meet situations; patience in answering many questions, yet every question answered truthfully, fully, but simply; careful, clear information left with a neighbor; apparently no hurry, no worry, no fatigue even after fluffing up the big feather bed, no irritation when the wash-bowl was found to leak—just friendliness, good humor and tact. And the result?

"Miss Goodwin, you come tomorrow? You think baby all right? We do just what you say. What we owe? Thank you, thank you. Goodbye."

Sold!

Courteous service by a person knowing her goods and how to sell them.

"Not so easy here," warned Miss Goodwin as we climbed to the top of a clean, well-built tenement house. "Here we meet the American-born of American parents. She knows it all already. She does not think prenatal care is necessary. She may not even let us in, but," she smiled in confidence, "I must not let myself think that for a moment!"

The door opened a small crack to her knock. "Oh, it's you is it? Well I'm too busy today. Anyway, I'm all right." The door was closing—I almost put out my foot to stop it. Not so Miss Goodwin.

"Oh, Mrs. Nichols! You asked me to bring that new pattern for a gertrude for the baby. I have it in my pocket. Here," she handed the nursing bag to Mrs. Nichols to hold, "let me see if I can find it," and in we walked, Mrs. Nichols holding the bag rather sheepishly, Miss Goodwin apparently in a frantic search for the pattern.

"My, but your bag is heavy!" She put it down.

"Yes, isn't it? Heavier at the top of five flights too. This is my friend, Miss Brown. She is an expert in baby clothes, so I brought her along. She can cut you a pattern if I have lost mine." I gasped. "Let's see what else you have ready for the baby." That part seemed easy. Preparations for the

To sell health to her patients, "Miss Goodwin" first sold herself to them and she learned to do that by studying the sale of washing machines. That such salesmanship works might be argued not only from the intrinsic evidence in the article itself but as well from the fact it won honorable mention in the Harmon-Survey Award on Public Health. For an announcement of the current contest, on social work and administration, see the back cover of this issue of The Survey.

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baby were discussed in detail, but Mrs. Nichols was ahrd to win. She balked at having her blood pressure taken.

"Oh, it's nonsense. I'm always all right."

"Well," and Miss Goodwin began to put back the machine she had had ready, "You know Mrs. Jones up street?"

"No, what Mrs. Jones?"

"Mrs. Jones, the carpenter's wife. She had eight children and one month before her ninth baby came she had a convulsion. Her blood pressure was 160 when I got there. It's like pressure in a furnace, it gets too high and the furnace explodes unless it has a safety valve. We humans have no safety valve unless it's a convulsion."

She put the machine back in her bag.

"How long does it take to take blood pressure Miss Goodwin?"

"About three minutes."

"Well, you might take mine after all—just to see."

"You really want me to?"

"Yes, yes, you'd better. My husband's an engineer, and I understand about furnaces."

OUTSIDE Miss Goodwin checked up. "Make an entrance by getting the buyer's attention. Make her use her hands, hold the bag, the baby, anything. Keep her interested, relate your information to things she understands (I knew her husband was an engineer). Give her close-at-home examples. (She's a born gossip, Mrs. Jones's real name is Driscoll.) Don't be too eager. Make her express her desire herself. Attention must lead to interest, interest to desire, desire to enthusiam and satisfaction. In a nut-shell—that's selling! She did not ask me to come again though. She is not sold as yet."

The next case seemed already sold, as Miss Goodwin would say. A chronic, an elderly, paralysed man. There seemed little to sell him but the actual service and he appreciated that from long experience. "I have cared for him weekly three years. It was only last month I realized I had sold nothing to him but physical comfort."

"What are you selling now?" I asked with interest.

"Oh, now he is my salesman. He has a dozen friends who drop in to see him off and on. To each of these he has given our card and I have had two calls from them already. He boosts us. Incidentally I am giving him a new interest in life. I talk shop. He wants to know how many cases I see each week; I bring him our monthly report, our fees and everything. He prints beautifully with his good hand and is making a chart of my district for me. Just between ourselves he is going to read Miss Gardner's Public Health Nursing before I finish with him. That's called using your buyer as a publicity agent. Nothing like a satisfied customer, you know."

AFTER lunch at a local cafeteria and a call on a settlement house worker ("Patronize your district shops and let yourself be known") Miss Goodwin said, "Here is a really obstinate purchaser. You will have to promise not to mind what I do."

I promised, mystified. The house was poor. We were admitted grudgingly. It was a visit of purely instructive nature to a mother with a baby brought up on a formula of her own concocting. She had refused to take the baby to the weighing station, or, indeed, to pay any attention to the nurse's advice. As we sat down in a rather dark and untidy kitchen the baby was no where in sight. Mrs. Molita disappeared into another room. We waited: no mother, no baby. Miss Goodwin did not speak. She waited quietly. Finally she said, "I guess that's a new gas range you have bought since I was here, Mrs. Molita."

No answer. Another long pause.

"Is your husband working today?" Still no answer, only sounds from a distant room. Miss Goodwin got up and went toward the sounds. She too disappeared. Then I heard, "Oh, let me help you lift that. It's too heavy for you."

Sounds of moving and pushing a bed. Then, "Is the baby awake?"

"No, no, sleep."

Miss Goodwin came back and sat down. Mrs. Molita came back.

"What you wait for?"

"For the baby to wake."

"Oh—no wake—all right."

"Won't you let me weigh him?"

"No."

Miss Goodwin looked at her sorrowfully. Then to my amazement she got out her handkerchief and began to sob. Mrs. Molita looked scared and ran out. I hurried to Miss Goodwin.

"There, it's all right, Miss Goodwin. We all fail once in a while. Mrs. Molita's baby doesn't have to be weighed today, you know. Come, we'll go."

"I wanted to weigh her baby." Miss Goodwin sobbed out.

"Yes. Well—" and I stopped. Mrs. Molita had her frail son in her arms.

"Here, Nurse, here. You weigh him. How much he weigh?"

"Would you like to know really?" Miss Goodwin seemed suddenly to be herself again. I caught a suspicious twinkle in her eyes.

"Yes, weigh him, please." And she did, and more, she got over some instruction as to his feedings, and a promise to come to conference.

ONCE more outside, she laughed. "Extreme measures. Helping to move the bed failed; attention caught and suspicion driven to flight by distress. Those tears appeal to emotional Italians. It's the second time I have had to try it. The principle is, study and analyze your type and then make your appeal. I doubt if it would have worked without you. However, I sold myself rather than my instruction, but it was my fourth visit there. The art of persuasion depends on one's knowledge of people. Mrs. Molita is a suspicious type. She will need careful handling at clinic, but she really loves her baby so I think she will come."

Three other patients we saw that day. She demonstrated the value of repetition in instruction; the fact that a "no" to a reasonable appeal usually means lack of understanding; that the sales-nurse must speak from the patient's standpoint, forgetting her nurse's arguments entirely, relating her instructions to her patient's needs.

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"I spent six weeks learning to sell washing-machines. For the word washing-machine I am substituting health; for the word purchaser, patient; for salesman, nurse; for sale, instructions followed. The time will come when all public health nurses will study salesmanship. It is a bigger thing to make people want health and health advice from you than to urge a perfect lesson upon them. It becomes their own desire, is more appreciated and more lasting. Payment even takes care of itself. I believe that with the right approach no person will fail to want to know how to be well."

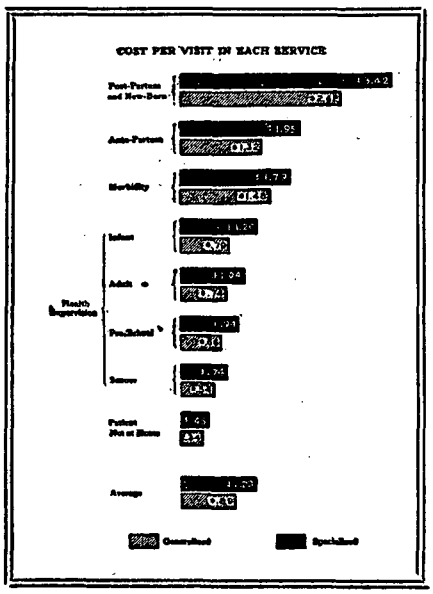
Specialized or Generalized?

SHOULD a public health organization carve its territory up into small districts and assign one nurse to one district, to care for all cases in that district? That, in the common acceptance of the term, is a "generalized service." Or should it distribute its cases among the nurses according to disease and age groups, one nurse taking charge of the babies only, and so on? That is a "specialized service."

Confronted by this dilemma and by the obviously sound arguments and useful experience to support each aspect of it, the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration of New York decided to do both and, furthermore, to do both under so careful a system of observation and record that the result, whatever it was, would have the validity of a scientific finding. The experience which was accumulated and the conclusions drawn from that experience have been summarized in A Comparative Study of Generalized and Specialized Nursing and Health Service, just published and to be had from the offices of the Demonstration, 354 East 116 Street, New York City, for thirty-five cents (see The Survey, August 15, 1926, p. 547, for an account of the cost studies already published by the Demonstration).

Twenty city blocks in a congested Italian neighborhood of uptown New York were selected for the trial of the two systems. What advantages there were lay in the ten blocks of the specialized areas; they were less overcrowded, though still very much more so than New York City as a whole; they had less illiteracy and, on the whole, an immigrant group who had been longer in this country and so were better adjusted to American conditions than did the adjoining generalized area.

Yet despite these initial disadvantages, the generalized nursing service was found conclusively to be more effective and more economical than the specialized service, in a trial in which the given conditions — quality of staff, supervision, and so on — were identical or as nearly equivalent as it was humanly possible to make them.



There was no demonstrable difference in the quality of the two services that could be detected by a careful study of all the work and detailed analysis of 100 families, which closely paralleled the findings for the whole group.

In a given number of hours of field service, the generalized area showed a greater volume of nursing work done: 27 per cent more families visited, sickness care and health supervision to 46 per cent more individuals, 40 per cent more home visits and so on. The responses to home visits, as measured in attendance at classes, clinics, and clubs was also greater from the generalized area.

The cost per visit of the specialized worker was greater than that of the generalized worker because she made fewer and longer visits and was obliged to spend more time on general office activities. The difference in the cost per visit produced a like difference in the cost per case carried, which was $6.93 in the specialized area, $4.69 in the generalized area.

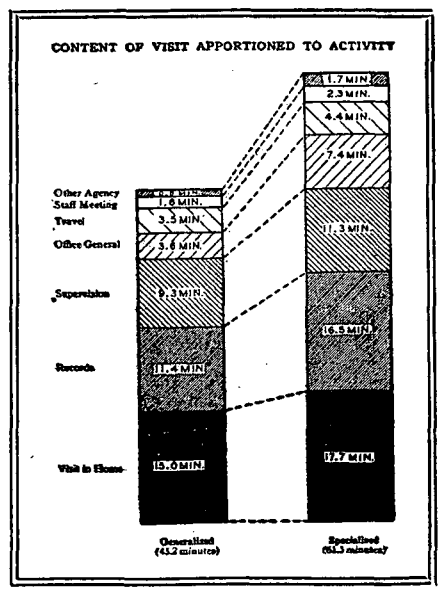
The generalized nursing service seemed to meet the needs of the community more completely than did the specialized service. Under the specialized program, duplication of visits could not be entirely avoided; a general plan for the family's welfare involved group conferences of the representatives of the special services—one cause of the greater expense. When the health work was further complicated by social problems which involved extended cooperation with social case-workers, specialization was found to become impossible and the responsibility for the health work in these families was finally given to one worker. Under the generalized plan, administration was simplified in many details of office management, supervision and record work.

The Demonstration concludes that

there is need of a new yardstick for the measurement of the effectiveness of health work based upon the services rendered to the family as a whole rather than to an individual member of a family. . . .

It would seem that the nurse who specializes tends to an over-elaboration of technique and is primarily interested in the individual rather than the family; whereas the nurse whose work is generalized has a better conception of the essential unity of all health work; that the generalization of nursing activities, insuring as it does the continuous service of a single nurse in the family, makes possible a more comprehensive health program than can be formulated when a number of nurses, however efficient, divide the responsibility for the nursing activities.

An appendix outlines the eight weeks' introduction to the field for new workers.



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Saving the Youngest

By JULIUS M. LEVY, M.D.

As we have come to realize that the highest rate of mortality in infants occurs in the first days and weeks of life, we have felt the need of obtaining a record of the births much earlier than was possible by the ordinary methods of birth registration. When one realizes that the deaths during the first day of life constitute about one-tenth of the deaths of babies under one year, that the deaths during the first week constitute about one-fourth, and the deaths during the first month about one-half the deaths under one year, the importance of prompt notification of births is clear.

The importance of this early period in infancy has become more evident as the mortality in infants after the first month of life has been markedly reduced by organized child-hygiene work. Five years ago the deaths under one month represented about one-third of all the deaths of children under one year. Today they represent one-half and in some places two-thirds of the deaths under one year. While there has been a reduction in infant deaths from nutritional and diarrhoeal disturbances, very little impression has been made upon the deaths grouped under congenital debility, prematurity, and immaturity—which occur during the first days or weeks of life.

In the hope of saving the lives of some of these babies and preventing premature weaning, which has become increasingly common, an arrangement was made with the midwives of the city of Newark to ensure notification of births within twenty-four hours. It has been carried out with a remarkable degree of thoroughness on their part. The midwives receive addressed postals, on which they are asked to place merely the name and address of the new-born baby immediately after the birth so that the Department receives a notification not more than twenty-four hours after the birth. The record of this birth is then immediately telephoned to the public health nurse in the district, so that no time is lost between the receipt of the notification and her visit. This procedure has enabled the nurses to assist in the care of premature babies, to help mothers to establish maternal nursing and to urge the attendance of a physician in special cases. One of the most interesting features of this experiment has been the thoroughness of the notification from the midwives, which is indicated by a review of the monthly record for 1925 and 1926.

	Total Number Midwives' Births Supervised		*Total Number Midwives' Cards Recorded*	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
January	219	198	193	162
February	202	184	183	160
March	193	191	163	182
April	179	184	175	161
May	194	190	155	146
June	201	170	181	159
July	219	160	129	121
August	217	206	175	166
September	143	159	147	131
October	211	188	191	144
November	176	164	151	136
December	193		163	
Total	2,347	1,994	2,069	1,668

By visiting at once the new-born babies which are not under a physician's care, the nurses have reported and cared for conditions in the mothers which undoubtedly would have interfered very seriously with breast feeding. In a number of instances mothers were disposed not even to attempt to nurse their babies on account of previous difficulties. In a case of twins the nurse found the infants on condensed milk within the first twenty-four hours. Through instruction and close follow-up both babies have been breast fed. The nurses' visits have also permitted the prompt detection of ophthalmia neonatorum (babies' sore eyes) and have prevented the blindness which it causes. Several cases of premature babies and, in one particular instance, of premature twins were undoubtedly saved by this prompt visiting from the nurse, who taught the mother how to make a home-made incubator and to give the special care required.

One mother had had two previous premature babies, both of whom had died. The third child also was born prematurely, but with prompt care by the nurse, the baby survived and is now a year old, strong and healthy.

Twenty-four-hour notification of births is required in a few countries by law. I do not think this desirable at the present time in this country, as very few states or cities would make any practical use of it. The experience in Newark clearly indicates that when a department of health has practical use of such a prompt notification, it is possible through cooperation to obtain the twenty-four-hour notification of births.

New York World

"Here comes de teacher, an' she makes me sick".
"Dat ain't de teacher, she's de visitin' nurse and she makes us well"

DURING 1925 the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare and Public Health studied cancer in that state. Among the striking findings of that study was the discovery that Massachusetts has a higher death-rate from cancer than any other state, with a total of about 5,000 deaths a year and between 9,000 and 10,000 cases at any given time. The average interval between the first symptoms and death is something under two years. About 30 per cent need hospital care during the last four months. In Boston, where educational and clinical

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work in cancer has been developed, the average interval between the first symptoms and the first visit to a physician was about four and one-half months, while for the state as a whole it was eight months, with a correspondingly diminished chance for recovery. On the basis of these findings the state has undertaken a cancer program which will make for increased hospital facilities and the development of local cancer clinics. The physicians of Newton have agreed to report their cases of cancer, the first attempt so far as is known, to create a "morbidity area" for cancer, to give the medical, epidemiological, social and economic data which cannot be obtained from mortality statistics. The Department of Public Health contemplates asking district nurses throughout the state to aid in gathering facts. "Of all the questions today pressing for an answer," declares Dr. George H. Bigelow, the commissioner of health, "this of cancer is perhaps as stupendous as any because of its medical, social and economic ramifications."

MAY DAY, the American Child Health Association reminds us, is only ten weeks off. There are already available a Bulletin of Suggestions for Child Health Day and a May Day Festival Book, the latter edited by Grace T. Hallock, price ten cents each, from the Association at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. The Association also has published new editions of its House of Health Series—The Expectant Mother, The Baby, and The Runabouts, revised and approved by its Nursing Division (the National Organization for Public Health Nursing) and by a medical committee headed by Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill. The price is five cents each.

AS the Healthmobile of the Georgia State Board of Health chugged its way through most of the 161 counties of the state, its staff discovered many children in need of tonsil and adenoid operations or other surgical work. An attempt to organize a clinic service in temporary hospitals proved difficult as surgeons could not spare time to travel over the state. Then Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, commissioner of health, appealed to the regular hospitals and the railroads to cooperate with him in a plan to make skilled medical service available to all who needed it. There is no district in Georgia which is more than 75 miles from a hospital. Wesley Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, was the first to respond, offering a two-day service to country children from the Atlanta district for a minimum rate of $7.50 if the parents could pay no more. One by one more than twenty others came in, making hospital service accessible to all corners of the state. The railroads did no less. A series of conferences resulted in the offer to carry children and their accompanying parents at half the regular rates.

BETWEEN the ages of 6 and 16 colored children were found to be both taller and heavier than white children of the same age in an extensive study recently reported by the Rutherford County (Tennessee) Child Health Demonstration. At 16 the difference practically ceased; in fact, the white children tended to exceed the colored slightly in both respects. "The consistency in differences shown in this and other investigations would seem to indicate that the colored race has a growth cycle which differs in many respects from that of the white," say Drs. H. S. Mustard and J. I. Waring in a report of the study in the American Journal of Public Health. They urge that further data be obtained as the basis of special standard tables for colored children if the differences continue to be confirmed. Reprints of the study may be obtained from the Child Health Demonstration Committee at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

FOR twenty years an organized movement has been under way to prevent accidents and promote safety in workshops and factories, more recently on streets and highways. But so far, as Dr. Louis I. Dublin recently pointed out to the National Safety Council, practically nothing has been done to consider safety in the home. Yet accidents in the home, such as burns, falls, and gas poisoning, cause about 17,000 deaths and several million injuries each year. Children under 15 years are the victims in more than a third of the fatal accidents. A program of study and application which could enlist newspapers, churches, women's clubs, school officials, architects and manufacturers of domestic appliances is needed to deal effectively with this neglected field of safety work.

HOME TOWN faces will lend interest to any film and health education is no exception to the rule. The Health Department of Mount Vernon, N. Y., under the direction of its commissioner, Dr. Frank W. Shipman, succeeded in interesting the local Proctor Theatre management in financing and displaying motion pictures of its preventive work for children. The film, 1,500 feet long, included diphtheria prevention, with scenes in the schools and "close-ups" of children and doctors; vaccination clinics, the examination of children for working papers, and pre-school and baby health clinics with many instructive and interesting sub-titles. More than 25,000 people saw it during a first four-day showing at the theatre.

"OF all the problems of agriculture and of rural life in general there are none of more basic importance than those of rural health," said Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., in a recent address published in the Illinois Health News, the official monthly bulletin of the Illinois State Department of Health. Dr. Parran estimates that at any one time about 276,000 members of the rural population in this country are ill with more or less preventable diseases. Between 1902 and 1922 the excess reduction of deathrates in cities for these diseases was 7 per cent more than the reductions in rural districts. That difference represents 34,600 lives lost each year in rural districts, which would be saved if the conditions attained by the city prevailed equally in the country.

FOR nearly three years a nutrition program has been included in the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) County Health Demonstration under the direction of the County Board of Health and the Milbank Memorial Fund. At the start a survey was made of the nutritional habits of nearly a hundred families in towns, villages, and in the open country. The diet of these families in calories was satisfactory in the large majority of cases; so high as to indicate waste or overeating in about 25 per cent. The cost per person ranged from 28 to 81 cents a day with an average of 51 cents, while the nutritionists estimated that 45 cents would be adequate. But even in the country family dietaries were found to be deficient in vegetables, milk and fruit. During the course of the demonstration at least fifteen stores have added lettuce, spinach, cabbage and oranges to their winter stocks and a still larger number carried whole cereals regularly. In 1923-24 less than a dozen of the 272 rural schools made provision for a hot lunch; in 1925-26, 99.

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Meet the Typical Farm Family

By CAROLINE B. SHERMAN

THE average farm family of America spends $914 in actual cash each year besides using $648 worth of produce raised on its own farm. The size of the family is just over four, but because of the relatives, hired help, and others so often sheltered in farm homes, the size of the average household is almost five. Both the farmer and his wife work a little over 11 hours each week-day, not counting mealtimes, and their waking day is 13 hours long.

These are some of the outstanding facts resulting from a series of closely-planned house-to-house studies, supervised by E. L. Kirkpatrick of the United States Department of Agriculture, which give us for the first time a close-up of the typical farm family founded on facts.*

No less than 2,886 farm families were studied. Usually a state worker in home economics or rural sociology was in charge locally, the field work being carried on by county home demonstration agents, or by advanced students of the state agricultural college or university, who made personal visits to the homes to secure the information.

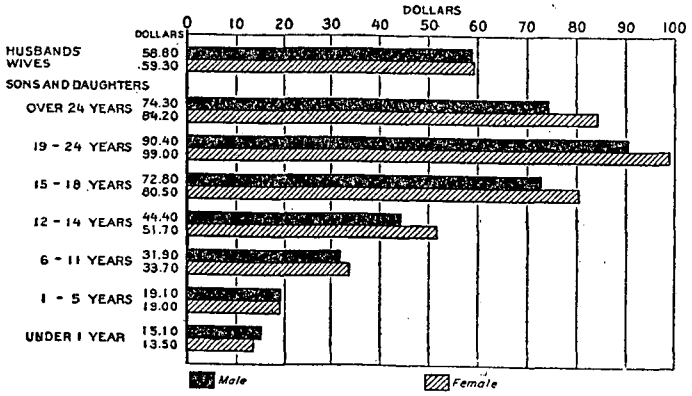
Typical farm homes within the localities were visited; that is, an effort was made to avoid selecting homes of any one size or any one level of living. Eleven states are represented: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio.

About half of this total yearly cost of living of this typical farm family goes for food, $659, including the value of food from the farm. Clothing expenditures come next with a yearly total of $235. Shelter costs this family $199 in round figures each year, and the house furnishings cost $40. Operating expenses reach $213; here the average amount spent for the use of the automobile for household purposes practically equals the cost of fuel, $80, and is much more than the amount spent for all other operating expenses combined.

Personal expenses of the members of our farm family are only $41 for the four or more members combined, and so closely are the figures in this study analyzed that only $2.70 per family is listed as unclassified.

Intangibles play an important part in the analysis, for this was primarily a standard-of-living study. This typical family spends $62 for the maintenance of health each year, and $41 for health and life insurance.

"Advancement" expenses claim $105. The largest item of expenditure under this head is for formal education; next come contributions to the church, then recreation, followed by reading matter, and a very small amount for organization dues, philanthropic causes, etc.



Farmers and their wives spend about the same amount for clothes, but not so their sons and daughters

This farmer and his wife spend about the same amount for clothes. The daughter, aged somewhere between 12 and 24 years, spends more for her clothes than does her brother of about the same age, and they each spend more than either parent. Practically the same amount is spent for the clothing of the little girl as is spent for a little boy under just the same circumstances. It is smaller than the amount spent by either parent.

Our typical farm house has approximately 1.4 rooms for each member of the household. With allowance for rooms not used, there is little or no suggestion of overcrowding as the term is used in housing legislation. Slightly more than a twentieth of all the farm houses studied are completely modern and about a fifth are partially modern. Almost three-fourths of the homes lack all modern improvements.

The term "savings" is so difficult to define that except in the case of one state even the attempt to determine them was reluctantly abandoned. For the Kentucky study, $91 per family was reported as savings.

There is little or no relationship between the average length of the work-day of the homemaker and the average value of goods used in a year. While the average expenditure for all purposes ranges from $486 up to $3,779 in the various states, the average length of the work-day for the homemaker decreases only slightly as the expenditures increase. Apparently the homemakers in the families using more goods do not find corresponding leisure to enjoy the satisfaction that these things might bring.

This emphasizes a fact frequently overlooked in regard to the farm home—that it is a vital part of the farm business and the homemaker is a true partner in the enterprise in much the same sense that she was in pioneer days. To make a go of the farm life and farm business requires the joint effort of both man and wife and often of the children. Here would seem to be one walk of life in which the family remains an economic unit in production as well as consumption.

* The full report of this investigation, with definitions of terms and groups, methods of arriving at costs, variations in groups and sections of the country, analyses and comparisons, will be found in Department Bulletin 1466, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Will New York "Create Its Future?"

By GEDDES SMITH

THE New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, which has rendered its final report, was a body unique in the history of American civic procedure. It was set up in 1923, it will be remembered, primarily to deal with the housing crisis which had led to the rent laws of 1920: its duty was to study the condition of housing and recommend temporary and permanent measures to deal with it, and also to investigate the possibility of regional planning on a state-wide basis. With its reports of housing exigencies, its recommendation that the rent laws be continued in modified form, and its constructive program for long-range housing betterment, which in modified form was enacted into law by the last legislature, Survey readers are familiar (see The Survey, Dec. 15, 1925, March 15, 1926, etc.) The report on regional planning, forecast in The Survey's special Regional Planning Number, May 1, 1925, has now been published. It is an original and significant piece of work.

For the first time, perhaps, the economic history of a state, its geographic and industrial resources, and the changing factors of its development have been sketched by a governmental body and placed in the perspective of public policy. This dowdy little pamphlet—cursed with the undistinguished appearance of the typical official publication—reaches back into the philosophic viewpoint of the "human geographers" like Vidal de la Blache, Le Play, and Patrick Geddes, and pushes forward into the butter-and-eggs question of what is to be done with New York's farm-land. It sets the stage for a state plan.

The report deals broadly with three topics: the forces which shaped the present state, new forces shaping the future, and the need of a plan. It is liberally illustrated with graphic maps and charts, a few of which are selected for reproduction on the opposite page. It begins the history of New York in those surprising eighteenth-century decades when

> Despite the high wages offered it was impossible to keep laborers in the towns. As it now seems perfectly natural to us that the sons of farmers should drift to the cities, so in that day it was the natural ambition of the townspeople to get out on the land. The population was widely distributed over the whole state.

It recalls the fact that in 1825 there were 2,264 grist mills, 1,584 carding machines and 1,222 local fulling mills scattered over the state, and then shows how, with the development of steam in place of water power, and the threading of the railways through the river valleys (where they still enjoy what the New York Central advertises as "the water-level route") these scattered centers of industry were gradually abandoned and the industry of the state, and with it the population itself, slipped more and more decisively into the L-shaped region formed by the Hudson and the Mohawk River valleys. In this valley region, by 1857, half of the people of the state were living; by 1920 four-fifths of the whole population was there and more than half the total lived in New York City alone. Steam had succeeded water-power and had in turn been superseded by electricity as the state's most important source of industrial power.

Concentration in the cities, the report continues, has brought its penalty in waste of human and economic values. Pressure on the individual to escape to the country, or to the suburb, has increased to the point where the fortunes of a whole surrounding range of countryside are intimately tied up with each large city. The transmission of electric power and the motor-car have facilitated this process of spilling-over, and the cities are more and more concerned about transit and transportation into their surrounding suburbs. So it comes about that

> The desire of the city to impose its plan on the surrounding region has led to more than one attempt to extent the city's legal authority and planning control beyond the urban limits. In almost every instance this extension of authority has been opposed by the surrounding towns and by the county, and this opposition has been sufficiently influential to prevent the extension of municipal planning powers by the Legislature.

What then? Must the environs of the cities go unplanned, and fall into the maw of the spreading city, while congestion creeps over wider and wider areas? The alternative is regional planning of a sort which takes into consideration not only the city but the country, not only the consumption of food and power but their production, not only the linking of city and suburb by costly transit but the linking of the land and its best economic uses. In such planning the strategic advantage of a body with state-wide contacts and a point of view more inclusive than that of any single city is obvious.

For these reasons it is highly desirable that the work of the Commission of Housing and Regional Planning should be continued. At present the Housing Board set up by the new housing law, and charged primarily with responsibility for carrying out the provisions of that law, has some slight responsibility in the matter, as it is receiving reports from the two regional planning boards already at work, one in the Niagara frontier and the other in Onondaga County. The Commission recommended that a permanent planning body, capable at least of coordinating the state's public works, should be formed out of the state officials now spending the funds appropriated for permanent public improvements, together with representatives from the local planning boards in the several regions of the state. The 1926 ning boards in the several regions of the state. There may never be a more favorable opportunity to create such an agency than now, when in obedience to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1925 the legislature is considering in detail the reorganization of the state government. Unfortunately, however, no provision for a planning board appears in the pending scheme. It would surely be folly for the state, once having caught a glimpse of state-wide planning, to close its eyes to possibilities such as the report suggests in its conclusion:

> To broaden out the valley belt, to develop logically the undersettled regions, to give aid to farming and lumbering, to prevent further over-centralization in cities while assisting economy for the manufacturers by proper use of hydroelectric power, to coordinate water supply and to furnish a proper basis for local action—these are some of the objectives of a state plan . . . By using nature and machinery intelligently, we can make them serve our human purposes. This is the final aim of the state plan.

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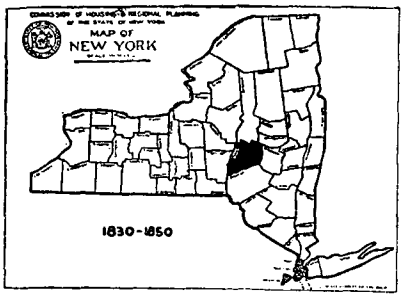
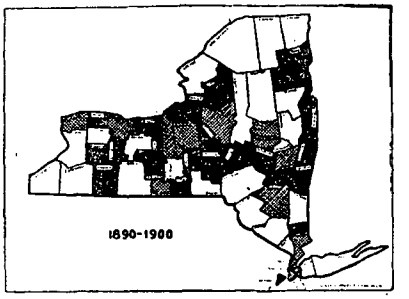
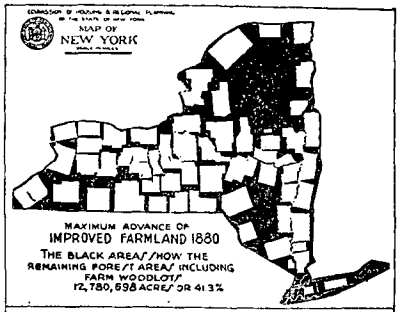
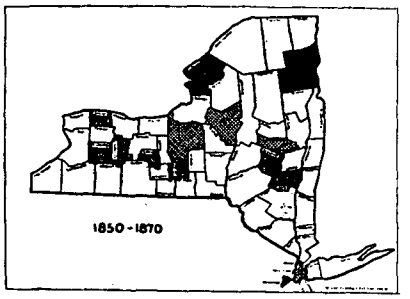
Where Goes New York?

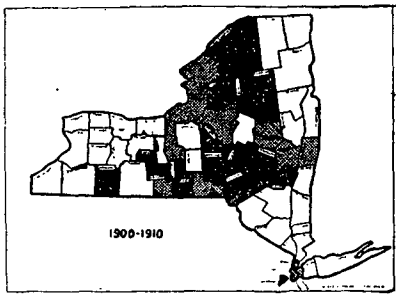
Selected Charts from the final Report of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning

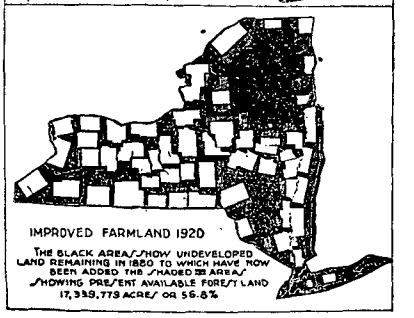


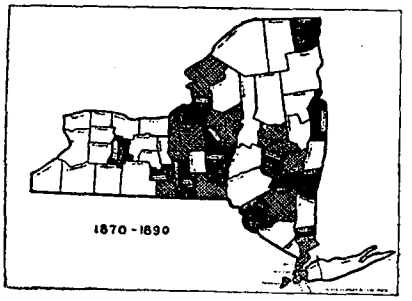


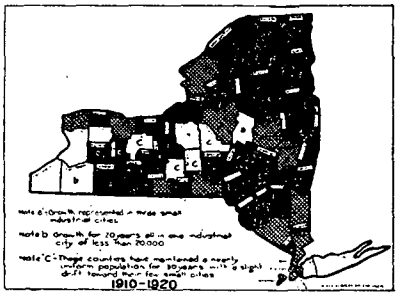






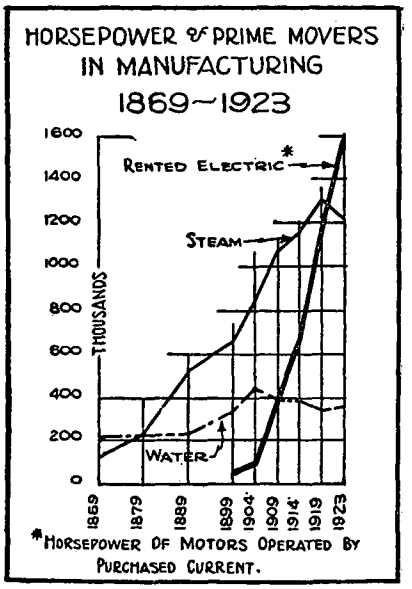

IMPROVED FARMLAND 1920
THE BLACK AREAS SHOW UNDEVELOPED
LAND REMAINING IN 1850 TO WHICH HAVE NOW
BEEN ADDED THE SHADED AREAS
SHOWING PRESENT AVAILABLE FOREST LAND
17,339,779 ACRES OR 56.8%



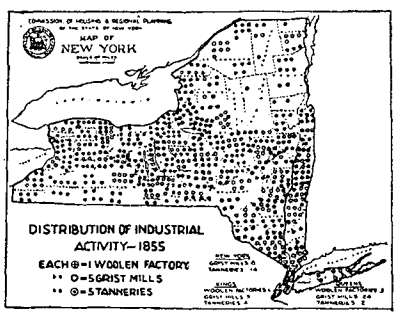


The six maps to the left show shrinking rural population. Black counties are those losing population; cross-hatched, those in which growth is confined to cities of 20,000 or over in 1920; white, those in which there has been a growth exclusive of the cities. A similar story is told by the farmland maps above.

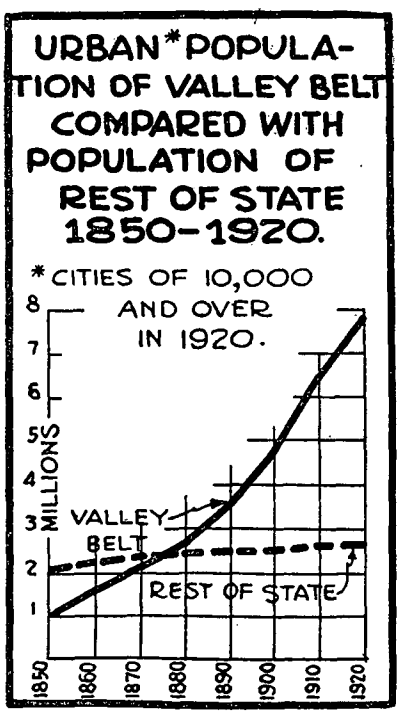
Electric power, increasingly important in manufacture, frees the factory from the waterfall and the coal-carrying railroad (chart below)



The report from which these maps are reprinted is discussed on the facing page. Land utilization in New York has shifted through the years until the state's power and population, once widely distributed, are heavily concentrated in the "valley belt" cities along the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Can the rest of the state be wisely used, and the development of land use be guided for social ends?



The halcyon days of small scattered industries in New York State



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Singing Mothers

By IVAH EVERETT DEERING

Awarded Second Prize in the Harmon-Survey Quarterly Award on the Use of Leisure

AN open fire is crackling, the director is at the piano about which are gathered six women in house-dresses, eyes intent on the music in hand. "My dear Mary," says our director, "can't you stress that note a bit? You can't be heard and your part is important in the general effect. And Sue, quiet down, you flatted there and threw us off—there! Fine! I won't be ashamed of you any place. That's all now; let's talk."

In another moment the piano is still, lights out, cushions on floor, and seven women surrender to the firelight mood. For a time no word is spoken. Then, someone says:

"I had the strangest dream last night!"

The talk is on. One is studying psychiatry and an animated argument follows the dream story. From that, the subject swings to problems of childhood, so difficult when handled alone, so much simpler when accepted as universal problems not limited to ourselves. Here, in the atmosphere of firelight and quiet comradeship, it is easy to bring out those thoughts which because they are tinged with anxiety are too often pushed aside. The talk veers to ambitions and the most surprising dreams and wishes come tumbling out, timidly at first, more boldly when the sympathetic comprehension of the others is felt. But the time grows late. Someone suggests a cup of chocolate; then with reluctance this group separates, thoughtfully perhaps, with hearts warmed by friendship into a flow that carries over into the week of home duties ahead.

WE are seven women; six of us are home-keepers and mothers. Three years ago, although all lived within a radius of four blocks, each was totally unaware of the existence of the others.

Then the Parent-Teacher Association of the school which all of our children attended sent out a call for help. On a benefit program a plantation number was needed and the preference was for a group of songs by women. One of us who was lonely grasped this beautiful excuse to get acquainted. She could sing, but only a little. She did, however, possess that American quality—nerve. So as she traveled to the corner store she began to listen for women's voices—high, low, medium. When three were located, this daring soul called upon each, and, in a spirit of fun, offered the suggestion that we attempt to provide that plantation number. With much trepidation but more laughter, we tried out together to see if our voices harmonized. We decided they would not be too painful. Then, still in the burlesque spirit, we scouted and soon had a double quartet. With no leader, we worked up a short turn and appeared in black-face, semi-minstrel makeup to offset deficiencies in tone and finish.

That was the beginning of the Spinet Neighborhood Chorus. When the program was over and time for disbanding came, the idea was impossible. We had had so much real fun from our singing that we wanted to go on. But it was a new thing and each of us had many home duties. For the first few months each member had to be reminded of time and place. We chose simple music and often talked and laughed more than we sang, for the minstrel spirit seemed to persist in our subsequent meetings. Then, too, other organizations asked a repetition of the program. But we came together once a week and always went home feeling rested. Occasionally a change in personnel was made, since San Diego is a town of shifting population and since some thought we were too frivolous and did not take music seriously enough. But we were always six in number and gradually the continued contact brought us to the point of analyzing our purpose. This we did about the open fire one night nearly two years ago.

"Shall we," someone asked, "get a professional director, pay her and become a real musical organization?"

"No," another responded, "we've discovered something fine here. If we get a director from outside, he will put musical accomplishment first and will never see that we get as much from the fun of it as we do from the music." This was seconded by each. Then, however, it occurred to us that our friend Mabel had had musical training and was a leader. Why not ask her to direct us, put ourselves in her care and, knowing well her understanding of our purpose, trust her to lead us toward the accomplishment of that purpose?

This we did and presently it came about that our meetings meant singing for forty-five minutes and then freedom to talk and enjoy each other. Still we did not lose sight of our aims; first to find release from the cares of every day through association, and second to develop a harmonious group. Perhaps there is no first and second at the present time; both are equal in our minds and to them has been added—to give service to others by the songs we sing or by assisting them to "go and do likewise."

One of the outgrowths of the idea as it originated was the inclusion of our children in our play. We prepared a program together, the daughters and one son, illustrating our songs with dance and pantomime. Mothers and children came closer together. This drew in the fathers, not into the program but in social times together, and from such association grew a broadening of our acquaintance in our community. Neighbors helped and were invited in. At our last picnic, thirty-two were present and a joyous time it was—more like the old neighbor picnics than we find often in these days of meeting friend across town at club, or lodge, or church. We dare to hope that we have had some share in the big move to make the community the basis of group activities, for we believe it to be the most natural basis in the world, outside the home itself.

Now the Spinet Chorus has lived three years; three years not always smooth and carefree, for we are just folks and there have been roughnesses to sandpaper with frankness and friendship, inharmonies to be adjusted with great care lest the strings break in the process. Our director moved some distance away and for a year we have gone to her every Monday evening. Often we have attempted too much and nerves have become raw in the final production of a program. Sometimes, indeed, there has been talk of disbanding. Then is the time for a rest and invariably we come back ready for further effort. Though many obstacles

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have appeared, none was so large that it could not be overcome by time and ordinary human patience or by a vacation.

Only recently has the miniature chorus attracted the attention of musical people. We have far to go in that direction. Perhaps, with our voices, we will never reach a very high point, but we feel so strongly the value of our music to ourselves that we are content with less than the highest peak if only we continue to be better mothers because of our neighborhood chorus. We have evolved from our experiment a theory, simple like our whole history: that parents, most particularly mothers, of that vast army of the middle classes who are taking their recreation now through artificial means, can find a surer joy, a more genuine recreation by providing for themselves definite methods of play; that music is the most restful thing we have in our cities and will do more to quiet taut nerves and take the tension from weary muscles than any other thing; that we as mothers do better work, cook better meals, and are able to face our problems with greater equanimity when we sing together regularly and laugh together often.

A REALISTIC and somewhat discouraging picture of the prospects of garden-city building and regional planning in Great Britain was drawn by Sir Theodore Chambers, chairman of Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., at the International Housing and Town Planning Congress in Vienna last summer. He pointed out how naturally the authorities of the large cities were reluctant to see industries now located within the tax area move out into the country where their taxes would fatten other budgets, and how, on the other hand, property owners in the country where garden cities were proposed were loath to see the rural character of their holdings altered and had a positive distaste for the appearance of factories in their midst, no matter how attractively they might be planned. "The main obstacle to town and regional planning," in brief, "lies in the fact that there are powerful influences at work to maintain the status quo." Which is a condition not peculiar to this field of human endeavor.

THE Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, which clings to the jumping off place in New York between the bulls and the bears of Wall Street and the deep blue sea patrolled by the Statue of Liberty, has offered its hospitality to a flourishing young Saturday Afternoon Stamp Club. This Club was started two years ago with fifteen charter members to bring together people from downtown New York who wanted to swap stamps and stamp yarns. At first it met in a tea room; then for a time it found a haven in the downtown branch of New York University. In the process its membership grew from fifteen to sixty—with all the embarrassing consequences of a large family in downtown New York. But now, according to the last issue of The Bowling Green, published by the clubs of the Association of that name, it has taken up quarters on the second floor of the Association building where it will arrange exhibits and talks on Saturday afternoons and will welcome all amateur philatelists.

Sooty Claus

'Twas the night before Christmas, and down by our flat
Not a child was asleep, and of course not a cat,

blithely declares the Christmas Bulletin of the City Club of New York, taking an old and timely tale to point its moral.

The tenants lay thrashing about in their beds,
While snortings of motor trucks drilled through their heads
The moon, on the breast of the black-and-tan snow
Gave a lustre of coal mines to objects below.

Enter St. Nicholas:

His gas mask he dropped from his head to his foot
His clothes were all smeared with bituminous soot
His droll little mouth opened then, as he stood;
"I am tired," he said, "how I wish that I could
"Come to see you without driving through all the noise
"And the smoke that's so bad for my dolls and my toys;
"And your skyscrapers scare my poor little reindeer—
"To hurdle the high ones just fills them with fear.
"So please tell your people this trip is my last,
"Unless they do better and get at it fast;
"'Twould break my old heart to leave your New York,
"But you hurt my reindeer, and you do naught but talk."

Is it just on these counts to apply so dire a threat to New York alone?

THE CURSE of the emergency hangs heavy over most social action. Great Britain, faced with an unbearable shortage of houses after the war, has been producing houses under its various schemes of local and national subsidy. On September 1, 1926, private and public efforts together had accounted for the addition of 659,325 houses to the supply in England and Scotland. But Englishmen who believe the decentralization of population and industry rather than the increased concentration of workers in the great cities point out that the effect of this enormous effort has been marred by a failure to seize the opportunity for new and progressive alignments of population groups. In Garden Cities and Town Planning for October, 1926, F. J. Osborn laments this fact in a paragraph which uncomfortably parallels much of our own present experience: "The post-war housing scheme in full swing finds our great towns swelling more rapidly than ever before, our workpeople and business men spending more and more time in more and more scientifically packed tubes and buses, our street traffic congestion precariously kept from the stage of complete deadlock by heroic and expensive expedients in regulation, our town manufacturers being buried ever deeper and more hopelessly in the urban chaos . . . . the non-existence of playing-fields, the inefficiency of industry, and the destruction of the beauty of the countryside; while our most powerful protests have failed to force into the public mind the connection between all these things and the bearing of the garden-city idea upon them."

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Nice Discriminations

By SHIRLEY LEONARD

Nice discriminations are troublesome. It is so much easier to say that a thing is black than discriminate the particular shade of brown, blue or green to which it belongs. It is so much easier to make up your mind that your neighbor is good-for-nothing than to enter into all the circumstances that would oblige you to modify that opinion.—GEORGE ELIOT.

I

IT'S especially easy, sometimes, to brand a child a thief and possibly even to pass the name along to other members of his family. "Aren't the other members of his family like him probably? And isn't it hopeless to try to do anything with a thief? Of course they're bright but that makes it all the worse. Better put such children away where they will not be influencing other children." So spoke a neighbor of the Janowski family.

In the Old Country, Mr. and Mrs. Janowski had not been thieves. They had had about what their neighbors had, in their primitive little village in Russian Poland—all were equally poor and worked equally hard, tilling the soil and trying to eke out a living for their own. It was because the living was becoming increasingly difficult that Mr. and Mrs. Janowski had left their own country a few years after their early marriage and had sought the wonderful advantages of life in America—their children should have a better chance than they had had. Their children did have a better chance for education, but they had, too, all kinds of chances for getting into troubles that would never have been dreamed of back in their Polish village.

With Edward, the oldest one, it had not been so bad. They had been able to watch him more closely at first. Mr. Janowski had had steady work during the first seven years in the New Country and Mrs. Janowski had had more money and fewer household cares. Sometimes she would sit in the park for hours at a time watching him play in the summer sunshine. Those were good days with her husband making so much money, even enough to buy a cow for her mother back in the old country. Of course Edward had been full of tricks in school, and once he had stayed away all night with some older boys, but twice he had made three grades in a year and always his teacher had mentioned Edward's A's. She didn't know just what they meant, but she thought the teacher liked them. Now Edward was in Junior High, and doing well. If the next one had only been like Edward!

But Stanley was different. From the beginning, he had always loved books and pictures. Whenever he could find a quiet place for himself in their small cluttered rooms, he would have a wonderful time reading. He liked most of all "the fairies stories." She didn't know what they were but she did know that the teacher said they wouldn't hurt Stanley. But something *had* hurt him.

About the time that Edward began to go to Junior High and stay late to play soccer and basket-ball, and Alice was six and always about under foot, and the baby was small—during all that hard siege when Mr. Janowski was out of work and becoming more and more harsh toward her and the children—then she never knew where Stanley was nor what he was doing. Once he had slept under a porch in their neighborhood. Certainly he could not have been as comfortable as in the high, much-mattressed bed which she always tried to keep clean for him and Edward and the baby. Once he had tried to "crook" fur coats, with some bad boys in his grade. Mrs. Janowski went over and over in her mind the sad hours spent later in Children's Court and the Detention Home. "Put away"—those words struck terror to her soul. They always came out when Stanley's father was going to whip him. And the threat had actually been carried out.

Now, here she was in the school office because the Visiting Teacher had sent for her, saying something about Alice. Alice was such a nice, quiet girl, helped with so much of the housework, and always stayed at home. Surely Alice was all right!

II

The Visiting Teacher sat in the adjoining room, going over in detail the records of Edward and Stanley and Alice. There was the pathetic little bunch of notes that Stanley and his gang had surrendered to her last year—written by Stanley.

When we go we need boots, scout pants, leggens, food, hats, shoes, stockins, ties, guns, knives, stove, coal, camp, money and all the things we crook we put in a secrut and we go strait and no cheating.

In April or March we will start for our lonely trip and not come home till we earn a lot of money and we have to break into couple of stores like Mike did.

The ones who want to be in our gang put an X mark by their name.

Casimir Tony Stanley Albert Moslonco

We will meet at S. Restaurant in the night at half past seven, in the daytime we will meet af fifteen minits after four.

(Signed) Stanley Janowski

1. Stanley Janowski famus stronghold for things we are going to do on the trip. Danger. Don't open.
2. Money Bank
   Stanley Janowski
   Money holder.

She had made several attempts to straighten out Stanley's difficulties. There had been a Child Study given him, an I. Q. of 96 and a change of grade; he had been interested in a nearby public library; he had been allowed to have his gang at his house in the evenings. The poor bewildered mother tried her best to understand the new ways and with the Visiting Teacher's help had made a fair start. But on top of it all came a bigger and more serious theft. Children's Court action and Probation, which didn't hold him; then, as a climax, the State Reform School. All this in spite of the Visiting Teacher's original diagnosis: "Stanley's thieving

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is not malicious. It is more the result of a vivid imagination and a desire for adventure which is not satisfied in the rather sordid home environment nor by anything in the neighborhood except gang activities."

So much for Stanley.

III

In the light of all this, the Visiting Teacher had been keenly interested in a report by the music teacher that a silk scarf had been stolen from a store-room and that Alice was suspected because of evidence which pointed quite conclusively toward her. Alice had been called to the Visiting Teacher's office. She was neat, clean and attractive, as always. Her rather pale face with finely chiseled features suggested anything but a "thief." She showed no signs of nervousness, answering promptly and rapidly all questions asked, her mind working faster than the Visiting Teacher's. The Principal was asked to interview her too, but after following a false clue which she volunteered, he dismissed her as innocent.

Still the Visiting Teacher did not feel satisfied, especially when the scarf was found a few hours later, rolled into a small ball in a girl's lavatory. Alice had left the room once that afternoon.

Time passed. Alice was promoted and all seemed to be going smoothly until fifty cents disappeared from the teacher's desk. The Visiting Teacher who had been watching Alice through the weeks felt she knew about it, but Alice was most logical in her denial and vehement in her desire to see the culprit apprehended and punished. The Visiting Teacher was baffled. By the following morning she had worked out a plan, however. Alice was told she was going to Alice's home to find out about the money Alice had spent on St. Jacob's Street (information volunteered by another school child) on Friday. At this Alice became confused for the first time, denied having the money; then said her father had given it to her on Sunday, two days after it had been spent, as the Visiting Teacher pointed out to her.

By this time Alice was opening and closing her fists fast and furiously. To cover her nervousness she began to talk about Stanley and how she wouldn't do the sort of things he had done. After she had somewhat quieted down the Visiting Teacher challenged her with, "Alice, is it so hard for you to tell Miss White that you have done the wrong thing?" The answer came back "Yes," then "No." In the midst of her sobs she told the story of stealing the scarf and the fifty cents. "The reason I did it, Miss White, was that I was smart and knew I could get away with it."

She begged Miss White not to tell her father and mother, especially her father, who "would kill" her, and was told that neither parent would be told that day and that the Visiting Teacher would be with her when she did tell them.

IV

And now here was Mrs. Janowski in the outer office. The Visiting Teacher brought Alice in, explaining to the Polish interpreter that Alice had something to tell her. There followed a flood of Polish in a broken little voice; an angry volley of Polish from the mother; then the calm explanation of the interpreter that the mother said Alice's father should be told immediately and Alice severely punished. Alice looked appealingly at the Visiting Teacher and listened with relief to the suggestion that they first try this plan: that Miss White for the present assume the responsibility of not telling the father; that Alice be kept from the movies for one month and earn the money to pay back what she had taken; that if there were any further difficulty, Miss White would withdraw and allow the family to handle it as they chose. She drove home the point that severe corporal punishment with Stanley had not helped him and that the children needed more recreation; she would try to help Alice to get it.

So, for the present, Alice is working out her problem with the Visiting Teacher without her classmates' knowledge. She no longer avoids Miss White in the hall; instead she runs to her confidingly and talks things over with her. After three months of watching, the Visiting Teacher has a start with Alicce. And Miss White insists that "a nice discrimination" in Alice's case will not make her out any more of a "thief" than a clever little girl in need of more outlet for her keen mind.

What Is Desirable Income?

"YOU can't beat mother as an economist," declared a recent release of the federal Children's Bureau, calling attention to the fact that in 1923 it cost New York city $28.40 a month to support a child in an institution but only a little more than $15 a month to care for a dependent child in his own home. The answer to this riddle is not that mother is able to buy more economically than the institution, upsetting all theories about the economies of large-scale operation, but that the pensions paid to mothers of dependent children represent only a part of the cost of supporting that child at home; the rest comes from somewhere else.

Just how it comes, in Pennsylvania, appears in a detailed study of the sources of income in 2,404 mothers' assistance families in that state, recently completed by Emil Frankel and Charlotte B. Parrish. In those 2,404 families, which included about 70 per cent of all families under the fund, there were more than 8,000 children under sixteen. All parts of the state were represented.

Impressively enough, more than half of the total income of these families (56.5 per cent) was raised by their own efforts. The mothers earned about 21 per cent of the total income, older children (of more than 16) 23.4 per cent, while smaller shares came from the children between 14 and 16 (4 per cent), from relatives (about 2 per cent) and from lodgers and boarders (6.6 per cent). The grant of the Mothers' Assistance Fund accounted for only 39.4 per cent of the family incomes, while the remainder (4 per cent) came from charitable relief, unions, lodges, churches and the like. In Buffalo, N. Y., in a study of the budgets of 50 mothers-pension families from 1920 to 1924 reported by the Buffalo Foundation last spring, the proportions were a little different: the allowances provided 68 per cent of the total income; the mothers' earnings, 14 per cent; the children's earnings, 12 per cent; and relatives, social agencies and the like, 5 per cent.

But, observing that Pennsylvania families provided more than half their own support, the investigators then asked,

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was it socially desirable that they should do so? Was it not the very purpose of the mothers' pension philosophy to enable women to care adequately for their children in their own homes; were the earnings of mother and children made at the expense of time and energy that should have been put into education, or play, or rest, or care of the home?

In answer to these and similar questions, it was decided to classify sources of income as desirable and undesirable and to see how the group would appear under that analysis. The classification was made as follows:

Desirable sources of income:
- The work of the mother if her health was good, the work was suitable and if the children were receiving adequate home-care.
- The work of children 14 to 16 years of age working during vacations and after school, or if the child had reached his "educational limit."
- The earnings of older children when they were making reasonable contributions to the family income.
- Lodgers and boarders.
- Relatives.
- Unions, lodges, rents, etc.

Undesirable sources of income
- Mothers' work:
  - If she was working full time with no caretaker in the home.
  - If she was working less than full time but more than half time with no caretaker in the home.
  - If she was working at all with five or more children under 16 and there was no caretaker in the home.
  - If she was working but physically unable to do so, or with known problems in the home which required her full time or more time than she was giving.
  - Industrial home work.
  - Night work.
- Work of children 14 to 16 if they went to work solely to add to the income.
- Charitable relief, for the reason that it is for the most part scanty, irregular and poorly administered.

Nearly half the families (44 per cent) were found to have one or more undesirable sources of income. On the cards there are statements such as these:

Mother very harassed looking—cannot manage without working. Boys getting unruly and hard to manage because of her absence.
Mother with 4 children does embroidery and bead-work at home, works 24 to 30 hours a week, earns $15 a month.
Girl, though a good student, left school at 14 to help support family.

Of the mothers who were working, 1,477 in all, 40 per cent were employed under conditions in their work or at home which made this method of supplementing the family income undesirable; the other 60 per cent were engaged in a desirable type of work, i. e., they were not overworking and the children were not neglected.

Eliminating half the income from undesirable sources from their calculations, on the basis that probably suitable work could be found which would partially supplant it, and comparing the remaining incomes of these families with standard budgets, the investigators found that mothers' assistance grants in Pennsylvania would have to be increased from their present average of $37.16 a month a family to about $53 a month to give the minimum which would provide adequate standards of education and home care and to make unnecessary the undesirable types of work which in the end proves socially extravagant. To make possible such an increase, and to enable the fund to take care of the present waiting-list of some 2,400 families, a state-wide campaign is under way, under the direction of a campaign committee headed by the Public Charities Association, for a state appropriation of $4,000,000 for the Mothers' Assistance Fund and an amendment to the law to make possible larger grants when they are needed to meet the minimum needs of individual families.

Children Who Went Wrong

IT seems fashionable, perhaps in accordance with the styles in other fields of behavior, to assert that criminals are younger than they used to be; and conversely, that the young are more criminal than they were in the good old days. To both of these contentions the federal Children's Bureau recently gave a sobering negative of fact.

There is all too little reliable data on juvenile delinquency and that little is so unstandardized that comparisons between one city and another are all but impossible. But for fourteen widely separated cities of more than 100,000 population delinquency rates can be computed for the past ten years. The cities are Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, Seattle and Washington, D. C. Nine of these show a marked decline in the delinquency rate and a tenth is stationary. In Boston, according to a report from another source, the juvenile cases fell from 1,245 in 1914 to 900 in 1925, though during that same period the population of the city increased by more than 13 per cent.

Moreover, this time again the finding of the Children's Bureau, the more reliable rates of commitments to penal institutions based on census reports covering the whole country, show a decline in the number of delinquent children when the popualtion increase is taken into account, and reveal no significant increase in the numbers committed for the more serious offenses, homicide, burglary and robbery. Nor has the age of commitment decreased.

Instead of being obliged, therefore, to spend energy in deploring the downfall of a generation of alleged bobbed-haired bandits and young cake-eaters, it is possible to devote effort to an analysis of the actual factors in the stories of children who did go wrong. One such study has recently been reported from St. Paul in a summary by M. C. Elmer of a survey sponsored by the Welfare Council and conducted in cooperation with students and instructors at the University of Minnesota. The data included the histories of 460 cases of juvenile delinquency in St. Paul in 1925, obtained after eliminating duplications in a total of 629 reported cases, and cleared through the Central Registration Bureau, so that in many cases family records were obtained which ran back for ten or fifteen years.

In a series of conclusions which bear an interesting correlation with Ernest Mowrer's findings on family disintegration (see The Survey, December 1, 1926, City Life and Domestic Discord), the study found that there were definite delinquency areas in St. Paul. These were not the

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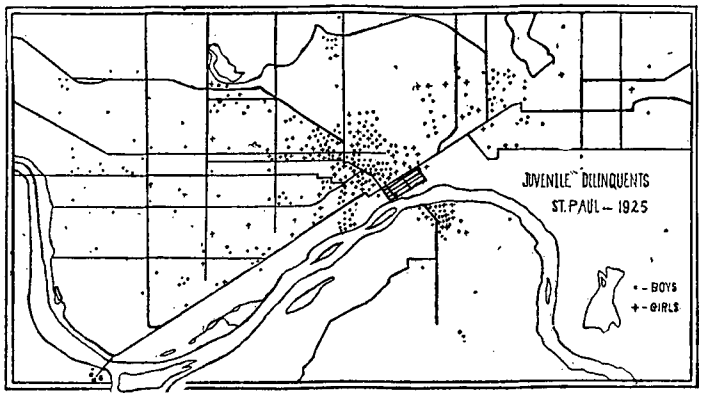
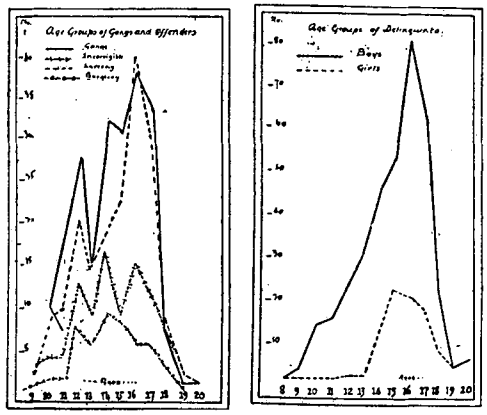
areas in which the population was most dense; juvenile delinquency here was not found to bear the close relation to overcrowding which has been claimed. On the other hand, it was most frequently found in "zones of transition," in neighborhoods in which business was invading a residence section, where people lived only for a short time, and families were moving up and down the economic scale. "It is here," declares the report, "that those social institutions which give permanency and stability to the group are weak, disintegrating or entirely absent." Within these areas in St. Paul there was an almost entire absence of agencies working with girls and boys.



SPOTTING ST. PAUL'S DELINQUENTS

The shifting and indifferent character of the neighborhood seemed reflected in the family conditions. Nearly half of these delinquent children (46 per cent) came from broken homes; nearly a third of the parents had a previous notation of crime, immorality, neglect, cruelty and the like in the records of the social and penal agencies. A study of the leisure-time activities of the children themselves showed an overwhelming report of "gangs," which were mentioned 216 times in a total of 540 activities reported. By contrast, "helping family or working" was mentioned 9 times; musical activities 12 times; Y. M. C. A. 5 times. Only 21 of the 460 delinquents were found to have contact with a neighborhood house, Y. M. C. A. or Boy Scouts. "Either of two interpretations may be made; first, that these organizations take care of the leisure time of their members to the extent that they do not swell the delinquent list; or second, that these organizations deal only with the better groups of children and the delinquent classes do not become members and have but little contact with them. Perhaps the former is the correct interpretation inasmuch as we have no way of measuring the number of children kept out of courts by their influence."


GANGS AND DELINQUENTS
DANGEROUS AGES

The peak of delinquency among both boys and girls came between fourteen and seventeen. This is also the heyday of the gang spirit. A comparison between the age distribution of the more serious offenders and of the gang members showed a strikingly similar curve. "In summary, as far as we are able to determine by the data available, boys between the ages of 14 and 17 and girls betwen the ages of 15 and 17 contribute greatly to the delinquent class, partially at least because they have not the proper interests to carry on constructive activities during their leisure time." Eleven children were recorded as having no home recreation of any kind. Delinquency was not found unduly in homes in which foreign languages were spoken.

FROM H. M. Uchikata, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work in 1921, comes an account of the first National Child Welfare Conference held in Tokyo in December under the auspices of the Japanese Central Social Work Association, Inc. The 350 delegates attending, represented either social or governmental agencies and came from all corners of Japan and from Korea. The outstanding note was the need to further classify the children dealt with and to provide the facilities needed to meet special classes—more special schools, courts, health centers and so on. Governmental cooperation both by law and by subsidy is desired. An extensive list of amendments to the school attendance ordinance suggested by the conference included, for example, adequate accommodation for the deaf and the blind; school pensions for the poor; special classes for mental defectives, temporary admission to school of those whose residence is not yet fixed. Even though the governmental subsidies granted to private agencies in Japan are small—hardly enough to pay the salary of one worker for one year—they are eagerly sought since they add much prestige and aid in the raising of other funds. A special committee on legislation studied a bill to create a system of pensions for widows and their children, drafted by the present ministry, and suggested its modification to include unmarried mothers and deserted wives. There is hardly a chance, however, of including these latter in the original measure, chiefly because of budgetary limitations. Probably the most promising feature of the conference was the interest and active cooperation of the departments of the government whose assistance is a vivid factor in any social program in Japan.

A RECENT report prepared by Abraham Epstein, research director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Commission, discusses the provisions for old-age pensions now made by industry. Mr. Epstein finds that approximately 400 industrial concerns in the United States employing about 4,000,000 workers have established plans for pensions. About 90,000 persons are now receiving such pensions, which average roughly $485 per person. Evidence is brought forward to show that many of the private industrial pension funds are conducted in so unbusinesslike a fashion, without proper actuarial calculations of the cost, that many employers who have promised pensions in all good faith will be unable to pay them when the time comes. "After studying at length and in great detail the highly meritorious efforts which are being made to care for some five or six per cent of the needy aged in this country by private employers," the report concludes, "the commissioners find that it is more than ever justified by the facts of the case in concluding that through legislation alone can the needs of the indigent aged . . . be met adequately." The very employers who first adopted the

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private plan, it is claimed, are now its most outspoken critics, since they have found the cost too heavy a burden on an individual concern, and the promise of pensions not sufficiently effective in stimulating employe morale or reducing turnover to justify it economically.

WHEN there are unaccountable discrepancies in the statements of children under examination at the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research, the child may be referred for a "polygraphic examination." This consists in the use of an apparatus which records blood pressure, heart and respiratory action while the subject is being questioned. The reactions recorded by the apparatus when the patient is lying are different from those recorded when he is telling the truth. The tests have proved very useful in the examination of young delinquents. Of 175 children examined, 66 lied during the test and then confessed; 63 confessed during the test to falsehoods previously told to the psychiatrists; 22 were cleared of the suspicion of lying by the investigation; while there were 3 who were known from other sources to have lied but did not confess, and 21 others whose polygraphic records indicated lying but from whom no confession was obtained. The test has been useful in clearing adults wrongfully accused by children and in determining when children are suffering from true hallucinations and when they are malingering. This experimental work in polygraphic technique has been under the direction of Dr. John A. Larson.

BECAUSE of difficulties arising out of the Cuban hurricane, the fifth Pan-American Child Congress which was to have been held in Havana February 13-20 has been postponed until December 7, 1927.

"OUR old people are just beginning to be a problem," declares the young city of Winnepeg, Canada, in the annual report of its Social Welfare Commission for 1925. The Commission has adopted the principle that institutional care for the aged should be given only when adjustment in the community is found impossible. It therefore has cared for 91 couples in their homes, 202 old men in boarding-homes, and 88 old women who are maintained in rooms or, in a few cases, in their own small homes which have been purchased with their earnings when they were able to work. Old-age pensions for those of 70 and over would provide for approximately one-third of this group, while a general improvement in business conditions in the community would lighten the Commission's burden since many of the old people asking for assistance have children who will be able to help them under better labor conditions.

PROBABLY there are no less than 3,000,000 deafened school children in the United States, declare Dr. Edmund Fowler and Dr. Harvey Fletcher in a recent paper in the Journal of the American Medical Association (December 4, 1926). The first step in the combined educational and case-work program which has been the objective of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing is to detect defective children. That job, gigantic in itself because of the numbers who should be examined, may be simplified by the use of the testing devices which Drs. Fowler and Fletcher describe, evolved in a study by an association committee of which they were members, with the aid of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. By the old "watch-tick" or "whispered speech" methods an experienced specialist could test the hearing of about fifteen children in an hour, in a quiet room. Now an audiometer—a telephonic apparatus with phonograph records to give the tests—has been devised, whereby forty children can be tested at a time by ordinary persons with only a little practice in using the devices. In large groups tested in New York City about one child in seven was found to have a defect in one or both ears.

"WE have been thinking about occupational work in homes for the aged," writes Malvina G. Bloom, assistant executive secretary of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies. "Our investigation here shows that there is no systematic provision in our homes for any occupational work. "We recognize, of course, that the problem is quite different from that of occupational therapy in hospitals. We are wondering whether occupational work for the aged has been tried anywhere and with what results. If it has not been tried we shall be interested in having the opinion of those who have worked with the aged and understand their attitudes and capabilities." Correspondents are invited to address Mrs. Bloom in care of this Department, which will forward their letters to her and endeavor to abstract in the process suggestions of general interest for the benefit of other concerned readers.

TWO years ago the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis found that most of the fifty service clubs in the city had taken up some form of social work or were considering it. Pandemonium threatened. Through the Council of Social Agencies, twenty-five representatives of the clubs were called together to discuss putting their efforts behind the established social agencies instead of embarking on new ventures. The Optimist Club undertook the support of a boys' camp; the Rotary Club is backing the Camp Fire Girls; the Kiwanis Club helped to establish an industrial shop for the blind and has built new cottages at the Salvation Army summer camp for women and children; the Lions' Club is furnishing scholarship to boys and girls in Mothers' Aid families, and so on. The Children's Protective Society has chosen carefully selected Big Brothers from among the interested members of the Knights of Columbus, the B'nai B'rith Club, and other similar organizations, on a case-work basis, selecting only eight or nine the first year so that adequate supervision could be maintained. At present there are about 150 Big Brothers picked and followed up in this careful manner. Today no service club is attempting to do a piece of social work without first consulting the professional workers in that field.

HOW to provide recreation for country boys is a question not yet satisfactorily answered by any of the character-building agencies. The work of such societies in farm counties has been studied critically by H. P. Douglass in his book How Can Country Youth Be Served (Doran) and the evidence he presented was conclusive as to the present failure of such agencies to cover the field and to coordinate their program. The Boy Scouts have recently announced the formation of a standing committee on rural scouting which is to develop scouting "among farm boys in very small communiteis." John P. Wallace of Des Moines is to be chairman. Oscar H. Benson, director of rural scouting, has been studying the field and the opportunities.

UNDER the title Fifty Years of Social Work, the Jewish Social Service Association in New York city, formerly the United Hebrew Charities, reviews its own history from its start in 1874. A copy, bound as a substantial little book, may be had on application to the Association, 125 East 46 Street, New York city.

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EDUCATION

Three Schools

By ALTHA LEAH B. BASS

MARY ELLINGTON-MORTIMER is five years old. She goes to a private kindergarten where the tuition rate is high, the equipment of the newest and most expensive design, and the teaching staff numerous and pretty. A school car, driven by a bonded chauffeur and properly accompanied by one of the assistant teachers, takes Mary to and from the school building, except on mornings when the housekeeper has failed to get her dressed in time or on afternoons when she leaves school early to be taken by her mother on a shopping expedition or to a party.

Mary's mother knows little about the school, for she seldom has time to hear Mary relate any of her experiences there. It is select, she knows, for the Boardmans and the Valentines both used to send their children there. "It's as good a place as any for her to spend her time, until she's ready for boarding-school," Mrs. Ellington-Mortimer explains to a group of her friends over the bridge table. "And it's so much less trouble than having a governess for her. That last governess we had was such an interfering person! Always telling me Mary needed more outdoor play or more handwork. She even told me once that Mary didn't have enough to think about! I don't hear any of that now that Mary's in school. Whatever she needs she gets, I suppose. She ought to, at any rate; it's expensive enough."

Mary has already learned to feel, like her mother, that whatever she needs or thinks that she needs at school she should have without question. She doesn't like to put away the toys she has played with, and she resents having to share any of the equipment with other children. To put on her own little fur coat and cap without assistance would be an unbearable indignity, but always Miss Eastman or one of the other pretty young assistants comes to her aid.

One morning recently when Mary came to school a new see-saw, a glorified see-saw of clever design and skillful balance and bright blue-and-red enamel finish, stood in the middle of the playroom floor. It was enough to charm even a poor little rich girl. Mary's eyes glittered with the desire of possession. She wanted sole rights to it. But two little boys were already see-sawing up and down on its gay seats, and Mary knew that she might meet with some difficulty. She drew Miss Eastman down to her, not affectionately but craftily.

"Come on, Miss Eastman, and let me have the see-saw. I'll give you some money if you will let me have all the turns on it. I'll give you five dollars. I got ten dollars last week because I took my cod-liver oil every day. Come on, Miss Eastman. I fink I'm going to scream if you don't."

And Miss Eastman, remembering a terrible scene when Mary threw herself on the floor and kicked and screamed, "came on" and gave Mary the next turn, which lasted until Mary was tired of the new toy.

"What else could I do?" Miss Eastman explained afterward. "They're all such horribly spoiled little darlings. They think they could buy the whole school if they wanted it."

MARY MONTGOMERY is almost five. The fact has its note of regret as well of attainment for Mary and her mother alike, for the days of her eligibility to the cooperative nursery school which she attends are numbered.

"And then, when Mary's five, I shan't have any claim on this fascinating place," Mrs. Montgomery laments. "Mary, going on to kindergarten, won't miss it half so much as I. You'll simply have to let me serve a turn now and then anyhow."

The place, as Mary's mother described it, is fascinating, a roomy, comfortable house that the Cooperative Nursery has bought and adapted to its present use by means of sturdy small chairs and tables and low shelves and bright, washable curtains. The yard, where once a professor mowed the grass and pondered Shakespearian problems, is now an outdoor playground with swings and slides and a big sand-box. Professors themselves helped to build the enclosing fence and paint the playground apparatus, while their wives hemmed the curtains and installed the indoor equipment. Nothing about the place looks luxurious or expensive, but everything is intelligently chosen for the use of the children, from two to five years of age, who go there. Those who, like Mary Montgomery, have "be-

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longed" for two years, have themselves a definite recollection of the growth of the place; they remember when a new set of Montessori materials was added in the workroom, a piano put upstairs for the music and the rhythms, a separate sand-box provided on the front porch for the toddlers.

WHEN Mary first came to school she could not take off and put on her own wraps, but some assisting mother was always there to help connect buttons with buttonholes and wrestle with snowy galoshes (humble duties of wraps and telephone and bed-making for the willing but untrained mothers; rhythms and music and stories and Montessori problems for the professional nursery-school teacher and her assistant). Now Mary not only takes care of her own wraps but helps some newcomer into and out of his. Now she not only knows the ring games and the marching songs that are part of the music hour, but she leads some fat two-year-old through the marches and the motions. She has never heard the words cooperation or group play within those nursery walls, but she has learned the meaning of them there.

Mary's mother, like Mary, has gone to the school two years. Once a week, or oftener when some emergency arose, she has given a half-day's service there. If the cleaning woman failed to appear, she may have begun her morning by hastily scrubbing one of the bathrooms; if the music teacher was ill, she may have had to lead the songs and rhythms, having heard them enough to go through them all with a little help from the children. She has seen some weighty psychological problems solved there, in the course of two years. She has seen a mother-complex broken up in its beginnings ("I want my muvver, just only my muvver!"); she has seen many children who were special problems in feeding become normally gluttonous ("I don't yike spinach; I don't yike begtables!"); she has seen inferiority complexes give way to childhood's blossoming of personality. Yet she has hardly heard the words complex or calory or vitamin used and then only at the bi-monthly mothers' meetings.

"It's awfully bad, psychologically," a critical visitor commented. She had heard a mother, new to the ways of the nursery school, call a little blue-eyed maiden "b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l," and she had seen some wraps abandoned in the middle of the floor by a newly enrolled little boy. But the mother soon learned by example and the little boy learned likewise; and the school soon became, for them as for others, a house of happiness. The visitor, unfortunately, could not stay long enough to see that.

MARY HICKS is five, "goin' on six," her mother adds, for she wants it understood that Mary is almost, if not quite, eligible to attend district school. On the railway train, when they are going to visit Mary's grandmother, Mrs. Hicks is less emphatic about the matter of age. "Hunch down and look little, Mary, and don't say anything but four if the conductor asks you how old you are. You ain't bigger'n four, and you ain't any heavier to haul."

Already Mary has gone to school two months. "That was August and September, between cotton hoein' and cotton pickin'," her mother explains. "Seemed like they wasn't many enrolled this summer, and the teacher said she didn't mind if Mary come on to school. She didn't have no time to teach Mary much, but she had some nice books there fer Mary to look at, and Mary set there listenin' to the older ones and lookin' at the primer till she's caught on to how to read herself. Mary's pickin' cotton now, but I aim to send her again when the winter term starts. She'll just be in the way around the house then. That is, I aim to if I can git her a new outfit of clothes and if we're through pickin'. Mary's the best picker on the place—she's little, like, and she don't have to stoop over much."

Probably, when Mary goes back to school about the first of December, there will be a new teacher at the schoolhouse. It is hard to make sure of the same teacher for both terms of what is called, among Oklahoma teachers at least, the divided session. It is a necessary evil, this divided session, in those country districts of Oklahoma where cotton is the principal crop. Families are usually large and even the smaller children are looked upon as an economic asset during several months of the year. They can weed and hoe cotton with more hopefulness and patience than their disillusioned parents, who have been too often defeated by boll weevil and leaf worms and low prices; they can pick with deft fingers and without having to stoop clumsily as their elders do. Naturally, since cotton-raising and not education is the chief interest in these localities, the school term is planned to suit cotton-growing, not cotton-growing to the school term.

"That's reasonable enough, looke like to me," Mary's father would say. "If we don't raise no cotton we can't afford no school, only the three months the law requires, and good cotton weather don't wait on nothin' nor nobody."

THERE will be no music and rhythms and singing games planned especially for tiny boys and girls, when Mary goes back to school. She will struggle into and out of her wraps as best she can and she will carry her own luncheon, a cold boiled potato and some slices of bread with bacon or salt pork in between. She knows that she is there on sufferance, and she asks no favors and makes no disturbance. Enough for her to listen to the recitation of lessons in reading and arithmetic and geography, to hear talk about a poet called Longfellow and an arithmetic process called decimals; enough to try to imagine a far-off city called Honolulu and a river called the Amazon.

Mrs. Hicks, like Mrs. Ellington-Mortimer, has little time for Mary's problems of schooling; but she too finds the school as good a place as any for Mary to spend her time. "And don't you go makin' the teacher no trouble, or she won't let you come any more," she warns Mary.

"I don't make no trouble, mama. I don't even ask her any questions, never. Only I aim to git to be seven or eight as fast as I can, and then I'll have a set of clean new school books, and I'll ask the teacher what an infinitive is. I reckon an infinitive must be somethin' pretty nice, don't you?"

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A College Professor, 1783 Model

"Can those who teach and write today honestly avoid the challenging fact that their students must work in the substance of the approaching years, not in the ashes of yesterday? Since the answer is a Draconian affirmative, then what of the hour?"

THE precise time that this question was put was two days before New Years's, 1927; the place, the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association at St. Louis; and the speaker, Charles Beard, in his presidential address before that body. From his present coign of vantage outside the campus, Professor Beard swept not only the fields in which his academic associates found themselves laboring at the turn of the year, but the situation confronting all of us who from one angle or another tackle the life and labor of our times.

To his mind two things in the "intellectual climate" in which we work thrust themselves upon us with sovereign exigence. First is "the pitiless reality of the time sense, the consciousness of an irresistible flow of seconds, hours, days, years." With this he coupled that "fruitful Eighteenth-century concept, the idea of indefinite progress—the continuous conquest of material environment by applied science."

To give his hearers a running start in exploring the terrain of prophecy with these two constants as their guide-lines, Professor Beard began by giving an imaginary lecture by a professor of moral and natural philosophy in an unnamed American college in the year 1783. As that was the year which saw the formal close of the Revolution and put the seal of independence on the new republic which had broken with the legalities of the Colonial age, the young gentlemen who attended upon his words were presumed by him to be prepared to consider the future with more flexibility of spirit than their immediate ancestors. Whether or not Professor Beard's real audience, the social scientists of the Twentieth Century, succeeded in putting themselves in the place of the schoolboys of the revolutionary epoch, he himself donned the part of the pedagogue to the life. With his high-boned face, his sandy hair turned gray, his bat-winged collar suggesting an old stock, and his shell-rimmed glasses skidding inveterately down his nose, with much palaver and with hesitant little coughs, he gingerly introduced one novelty after another, like lifting rabbits out of a hat.

HE prophesied votes for every male citizen—nay more, every female; the disestablishment of the Congregational churches in Massachusetts; the abandonment of reliance on fear of hell as a sanction for morality, political and civil, in South Carolina; the abolition of slavery and the subjection of all states, towns, villages and cities in all matters pertaining to life and property to the judgment of five gentlemen learned in the law; grievous taxes laid on incomes, vicious discriminations between wealth earned and wealth unearned: "I see flaming in the letters of the statute books declarations that the rich may be taxed to educate the poor, to reduce interest rates on farm mortgages, to provide hospitals for the improvident and innumerable conveniences free of charge for the community." And then on into further upsettings and levellings in the train of the "steam engine so recently patented by James Watt."

The skit was admirably done. There was his side remark that the high quality of the young gentlemen's laughter was a "tribute to their geniality." There was his lively anticipation of letters from angry fathers "denouncing me for suggesting that the perfect world in which we find ourselves this beautiful December day will be turned upside down by this and coming generations."

AND at the close of the skit, it was a very modern person who, intellectually speaking, stepped out of his Eighteenth-century pantaloons to consider the two great dominants, time and technology, in relation to the creative spirit in political science. To quote:

Unquestionably Oswald Spengler is right in laying emphasis upon that commonplace but revolutionary device created by western Europe, separating it from antiquity and the Orient—the clock with its moving hands and its relentless bell tolling out the hours of man's little span, joining the point-moments of the future and the past in an infinite relation, and giving to the masses that live under its endless monody a time-sense utterly incompatible with the fixed destiny of the ancient Egyptians and the modern Orientals—before the western invasion of the Far East. Unsparing time, that is the measureless arc under which we labor, think, and teach.

Not one whit less inflexible is technology—also a modern and western Leviathan. Like time, it devours the old. Ever fed by the irrepressible curiosity of the scientist and inventor, stimulated by the unfailing acquisitive passion—that passion which will outlive capitalism as we know it and all other systems now imagined by dreamers—technology marches in seven league boots from one ruthless, revolutionary conquest to another, tearing down old factories and industries, flinging up new processes with terrifying rapidity, and offering for the first time in history the possibility of realizing the idea of progress so brilliantly sketched by Abbe de Saint-Pierre at the opening of the Eighteenth Century.

Under the convulsive pressures of technology pouring through time, turning social orders into ever new kaleidoscopic patterns, all thought, all policies, and all actions in the sphere of statecraft—political science—must be formulated unless, forsooth, we are to resort to utopias and academic sterilities. This, it seems to me, is the most fundamental fact of our discipline. By what methods then can those among us who desire to labor at the hazardous business of trying to think hope to bring our flow of consciousness into such intimate relation with the world stream that we may, by creative effort, better help to prepare our students—and through them the nation—for its destiny?

The address was published in full in the February issue of the Journal of Political Science and readers must be referred there for Professor Beard's caustic analysis of the "environment of circumspection" under which the social sciences in our colleges, public and private, must needs flourish; together with the contrast with the natural sciences presented by the fact that "it does not appear in the records that any college or university in the country gives its instructors in government either the leisure or the money necessary to travel and observe political institutions at work in all parts of the earth." Professor Beard was introduced by Charles F. Nagle as a man who had put all teachers and all educational institutions in his debt by surrendering his chair when his colleagues were not as free to express their opinions in wartime as he had been to express his. Nor did the former cabinet member withdraw his remarks, after Professor Beard in his address had scored lawyers and uni-

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versity trustees (Mr. Nagle being both) as severely as he scored researchers and historians (Beard himself being such). Here shall be quoted merely his contrast between "myopic research" and the "spirit of free inquiry" which is very much in point at this hour:

The fourth great menace to creative thought in America today is research as generally praised and patronized, the peril of substituting monoculous inquiries for venturesome judgments, the peril of narrowing the vision while accumulating information. Research in detailed problems with reference to specific practical ends no doubt produces significant results—findings of the highest value to practitioners, and to be commended and supported more generously than ever; but still with respect to large matters of policy and insight there are dangers in over-emphasis.

In the first place, by making success in some minute and unimportant academic study the gateway of admission to the profession, we admit to our fellowship students with no claims whatever to capacity for independent thought, venturesome exploration, or stimulating speculation. In the second place, research under scientific formulas in things mathematically measurable or logically describable leaves untouched a vast array of driving social forces for which such words as conviction, faith, hope, loyalty, and destiny are pale symbols, yielding to the analysis of no systematist. In the third place, too much stress on the inductive method of minute research discourages the use of that equally necessary method, the deductive and imaginative process which often makes the poet or artist a better fore-teller and statesman than the logical master of detail and common-sense.

Nor are these contentions without practical illustration. Certainly it will be admitted that Germany before 1914 was the country in which microscopic research was carried to the greatest lengths—certainly far beyond the confines reached by England and France—and yet with all their high practical knowledge and terrific organizing power German statesmen were beaten by imponderables that escaped doctors of philosophy.

Of the other fork:

Finally, what hope lies anywhere save in the widest freedom to inquire and expound—always with respect to the rights and opinions of others? As my friend James Harvey Robinson once remarked, the conservative who imagines that things will never change is always wrong; the radical is nearly always wrong, too, but he does incur some slight risk of being right in his guess as to the direction of evolution. It is in silence, denial, evasion, and suppression that danger really lies, not in open and free analysis and discussion. Surely if there is any political lesson taught by the marvelous history of English-speaking peoples it is this. And yet everywhere there seems to be a fear of reliance upon that ancient device so gloriously celebrated by John Milton three hundred years ago—the device of unlimited inquiry. Let us put aside resolutely that great fright, tenderly and without malice, daring to be wrong in something important rather than right in some meticulous banality; fearing no evil while the mind is free to search, imagine, and conclude; inviting our countrymen to try other instruments than coercion and suppression in the effort to meet destiny with triumph; genially suspecting that no creed yet calendared in the annals of politics mirrors the doomful possibilities of infinity.

Teachers Wanted

By HILDA W. SMITH

WORKERS' EDUCATION as a field requiring special training and offering new opportunity to college seniors seeking a career and to teachers who find themselves in a rut is being opened up by the experimental teaching carried on by the Bryn Mawr Summer School and the Women's Trade Union League. Organizers and leaders of classes for industrial workers report that a totally new method is needed in teaching adults with industrial experience from that used in highschool and college classrooms. Such educational pioneering as has been done in workers' classes indicate that this means, in part, a simplified vocabulary, advanced material taught so that mature minds without academic training are challenged by it; opportunities for creative expression, and discussion as a cooperative adventure in which the students contribute as much as the teacher.

Along this line the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which for five years has conducted evening classes for women workers, is this year breaking new ground. The League classes enroll about a hundred and fifty students a year, most of them needle-trade workers. In the past, there have been classes in English, history, literature, psychology and public-speaking. The effort is to offer each student the sort of thing she needs and wants; to take advantage of her limited and irregular leisure; and to give her a sense of a unified program of study in which different subjects are related to each other and to her own experience as a worker.

Many of the women enrolled in these classes come from remote parts of Brooklyn and the Bronx, a few even from New Jersey. Union activities, over-time work and home responsibilities at the end of a long work day all cut into a regular scheme of evening study, yet many girls this winter are putting through a systematic educational program for four and five nights a week.

It seems little less than a tragedy when even one girl fails to find what she is looking for in classes she attends in spite of so many obstacles. One of our students this fall remarked that for a year she took a sociology course in a university extension department. "I did not have the nerve to get out," she said, "but I did not understand one word all winter." Such a waste of precious leisure with the resulting discouragement to the worker must be avoided. This means a new way of teaching adults which allows for individual interest, shifting groups, varied educational backgrounds within the group, and serious lack of time for preparing lessons.

Faced with the problem of conducting classes on these terms, we turned to those who have gone farthest in developing a new educational theory—to the teachers in experimental schools for children. While the experience is with a very different group, they, in common with teachers of workers' classes believe in freedom from academic tradition and in correlation of subject matter. Genuine interest in what they are trying to do seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of both groups of students.

A conference last spring brought together teachers from "new" schools in and around New York City and from Teachers' College. New and interesting questions emerged from their discussions: How could methods which were

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proving of vital importance in the education of children be adapted to the needs of adult workers? How could a correlated curriculum, allowing for individual interest and creative expression be arranged for industrial workers handicapped by lack of time and the pressure of many responsibilities? Is it possible to give workers a chance to study the fundamentals of industrial organization and at the same time offer related activities in art, music or dramatics, designed to develop individual talent and to help them use leisure for creative satisfaction? If such a unified curriculum could be arranged, where could teachers be found to guide various groups, and to give extra time, when necessary, to individual girls with special needs?

If such an adaptation of new teaching methods to workers classes is to be made, it is necessary to find and train teachers who could revise old methods in the light of new experience, and who would be willing to study workers' problems as a basis for experimental teaching. A carefully arranged training course seemed necessary to the conference to equip teachers for this new and complex job.

A number of teachers from progressive schools, convinced that the new methods used with children are valid for all education, have arranged an opportunity for teacher-training, through which college graduates and others may fit themselves to teach workers' classes. The course as now outlined includes: Observation and practice-teaching at the Rosemary Junior School under the direction of Elsie Clapp; visits to modern progressive schools, with reports and discussions; courses in industrial arts at Teachers' College under the direction of Sarah Patrick; a course in adult education at the New School of Social Research; practise work tutoring students one evening a week at the Women's Trade Union League under the direction of experienced teachers; visits to factories and workers' organization meetings under the supervision of the Women's Trade Union League.

Candidates may register for full or part-time work during the year and may arrange any combination of these training opportunities. As the workers' education movement develops there will be increasing need for trained teachers in evening classes and resident schools with the possibility later of more paid positions.

Fifteen young women are now at work in the evening classes of the Trade Union League as tutors in economics, history, English and literature. Although interested in the whole question of adult education, they are all employed during the day and are able to give only one evening a week. The greatest present need in this new and experimental field is a group of potential teachers of workers' classes who are able and willing to spend a year in training for their jobs.

Pan-Pacific Students

By BARBARA DEWLANEY

A GROUP of college students who by force of circumstances have a vital stake in Pacific Coast problems, came together recently for a four-day conference at Montezuma Mountain School, near San Francisco, "to consider candidly facts and opinions, economic, social, racial, political and colonial, of the peoples of the Pacific." The idea and the method of this institute were an outgrowth of the Honolulu Institute of Pacific Relations (see The Survey, May 1, 1926, p. 176).

Sitxty delegates, representing seven California colleges and eight nationalities, British, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean, Japanese, Russian and American, attended and took part in the discussions. The plans for the gathering were made and carried out entirely by students, through an executive committee responsible to the sponsoring council composed of representatives of national organizations, such as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. having branches in the participating colleges and universities. There were no outside speakers.

No resolutions were passed by the institute which, however, agreed that "the mere recognition of facts and conditions by the interested peoples is the first step in the direction of any permanent solution of irritating problems; for without recognition of fundamental points of conflict there is no basis for understanding and friendship."

Immigration, political and economic problems were considered in three separate sections under student leadership, each group holding two sessions daily. The conference as a whole was convened on the last evening of the institute to listen to group reports and to correlate findings.

The eastern philosophy of humanitarianism as opposed to the western philosophy of economic superiority was considered by the delegates to be one of the underlying causes of conflict. Lack of understanding between the industrial, capitalistic nations now dominant and the non-industrial dominated peoples was regarded as a related source of unrest. The friction between national and international interests was suggested. As the background of these problems, the conditioning factors of race and population expansion were stressed.

In considering Japan's population problem, the immigration section suggested that Japan must solve her own emigration difficulty, and that migration is only a temporary remedy for population pressure.

The immigration section found that while foreign students are theoretically welcomed, practical limitations make it difficult for the student to enter. He must register in an educational institution in this country before he leaves his own land, and, once here, he may be turned back for failure to pass the English tests. The remedies suggested included provisional admission of foreign students with a year in which to learn the language and pass the tests; abolition of the rule requiring students to register in some college before immigration; and modification of the existing law to permit foreign students to earn their way through college without being classed as laborers liable to deportation.

Other questions particularly stressed were those of Philippine, Indian and Korean independence, government loans to undeveloped countries and the distribution of raw materials.

It is the present plan of the students and the institutions they represented to make the Northern California Student Institute of Pacific Relations a permanent organization,

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which will hold similar conferences on Pan-Pacific problems annually. In giving to California college students opportunity to plan and carry through such an undertaking, to face facts and exchange views on inter-racial questions and to meet with the foreign delegates, many of whom are prospective leaders in their own countries is, in the best sense, a creative educational project.

"AN ATTEMPT . . . to unify the curriculum by functionalizing the course of study and to inject into scholastic work something of the motivation of the activities . . ." is being made at Whittier College, Whittier, Calif., this year (see The Survey, April 15, p. 89). The methods employed, Dean J. Herschel Coffin states in a recent issue of Social Sciences, are the correlation course and individual project work. The correlation course, which "is the one course required of all students and serves as the core of their college experience," is interdepartmental. It is continuous through the four years of college, and is divided into Human Issues (freshmen) which isolates without attempting to meet such problems as choice of vocation, use of leisure, marriage and sex; the Psychological Aspect of Human Issues (sophomore) which considers these issues as conflicts between traditions and new forms of mental response and stresses the psychological factors involved; The Basis of Social Progress (junior); The Christian Basis of Reconstruction (senior) a study of "a set of attitudes and a system of principles of adjustment of social as well as personal significance." The project plan involves a period of apprenticeship in the trade or profession the student is considering, and then "an extensive course of coordinated reading which shall revolve about the apprenticeship as its center."

THE PARENTAL EDUCATION FORUM of Wichita, Kansas, carried on cooperatively by the public school authorities and various civic groups (see The Survey, Oct. 15, p. 79) has become more than a local enterprise. In Wichita itself, the Forum is repeating its courses of last season and adding a course in applied psychology and one in the value and use of the story in character training. In addition, Mrs. T. G. Klepper, the chairman in direct charge of the work, reports that "there are twenty towns which have recently organized child-study groups here in Kansas. We have representatives in nearly every district, and before the close of this year we hope to complete a state wide organization for parental education."

UNDER the forbidding title of A Statistical Study of the Validity of the Common Political Concepts of High School Students, Ralph Waldo Keahey and Nelson David Conners of the University of Wisconsin have studied and reported upon the political ideas of more than 6,000 middle-western high-school students. The percentage of error, in judging such statements as "America has always dealt squarely with all nations" and "the men who talk against war when war is near at hand as in 1917 are unpatriotic," were found to run as high as 42 per cent in the latter, 82 in the former case. The test, composed of 51 such definite statements which the students were to mark either "wholly true" or "wholly inaccurate", revealed 19 fundamental political concepts in which the freshmen recorded from 40 to 82 per cent of error, the seniors from 27 to 74. The authors criticize the writers of many of the textbooks used, but feel that they cannot be held entirely accountable. Even where textbook statements are clear and explicit, the effect of family and newspaper discussion or other sources of information outside the school have outweighed the influence of the textbook writer in leading the student to his opinion.

THE COMPLEX problems of Selection, Retention, Promotion of Undergraduates are considered in the last bulletin (Vol. XII, No. 6) of the American Association of University Professors, with special emphasis on the tangled question of whether entrance to college should be by certification, examination, mental test, or a combination of the three. The report points out that "the doors of the college must be opened wide for the talented youth of whatever station in life," but also makes clear that "popular education directly is not the task of the college; its field is the training of leaders in science, industry and government." It is part of the job of the college to realize that it "cannot furnish brains and the candidate without intellectual capacity, intellectual curiosity and intellectual aims should be sympathetically excluded and directed into other paths." At the same time, "it is almost as reasonable, though more difficult, to exclude the mere dig, grind, shark, poler, swatter or plodder who lacks initiative, personality and creative energy." The twenty-two recommendations appended to this careful and entertainingly written report include "that the process of admission be frankly one of selecting the most promising material," and selects as the most reasonable basis for college entrance "comprehensive examinations in four fundamental subjects, with flexibility in the other requirements . . . plus a full consideration of school records, intelligence tests, and personal testimonials."

SUGGESTIONS for improving New York's evening schools, which are largely attended by the foreign-born, are outlined in a bulletin on Adult Education for the Foreign-Born recently issued by the Council on Immigrant Education. The bulletin points out that "apparent decreasing enrollment in the elementary evening schools is fictitious rather than real as far as the attendance of adults is concerned . . ." Evening schools are now conspicuously attended by men and women. Boys and girls are finding . . . more suitable educational opportunities elsewhere. This change is affecting the evening schools for their good, leaving them freer to carry on an educational program more closely related to the needs of adults. . . . They should be popular schools for the people." Included in the proposals for strengthening the evening schools are reduction of the basis for apportionment of teachers from 30 pupils to 20; special qualifications for teachers for evening school service; salaries on a flat rate basis instead of the present graded basis, depending on the number of classes; reintroduction of "social nights"; development of experimental and demonstration schools. In 1925 there were 60,445 pupils enrolled in the evening schools of New York, of whom more than 55,000 were foreign born.

THE True Meaning of Freedom in Education is to be the subject of the fourth world conference organized by the New Education Fellowship, of which Beatrice Ensor is the head, at Locarno, August 3-16. Registration must be made through the London office, 11 Tavistock Square, before May. The announcement points out that "Teachers need to study the art of true freedom which comes not from unrestraint but from right inner control. It is our aim to discover the principles of the art of freedom, both for the child and for the teacher. New methods and many theories are useless in education if the teacher himself has not attained to a measure of inner freedom." The conference will be divided into study groups, one of them for parents. Evening sessions will include addresses by leaders in the new education movement in Europe and America.

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Books in Our Alcove

Education for Everybody

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG WORKSRS, *by Owen D. Evans. Macmillan. 380 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*
NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLDER STUDENTS, *by Nathaniel Peffer. Macmillan. 250 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE UNIVERSITY AFIELD, *by Alfred L. Hall-Quest. Macmillan. 292 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, LYCEUMS, CHAUTAUQUAS, *by John S. Noffsinger. 145 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
LIBRARIES AND ADULT EDUCATION. *Report of a study made by the American Library Association. Macmillan. 284 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
LIGHT FROM THE NORTH, *by Joseph K. Hart. Holt. 180 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE MEANING OF ADULT EDUCATION, *by Eduard C. Lindeman. New Republic. 222 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE MEANING OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION, *by Everett Dean Martin. W. W. Norton & Co. 319 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

ILLUSTRATION *by Ernest H. Shepard for* EVERYBODY'S PEPYS. *Harcourt, Brace. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHAT, after all, do we mean by education and who is to be educated? These are old questions, but they must be asked by every age and in every community in which education is to have vitality. Perhaps the most to be gained from the discussion of adult education which now fills the air is the challenge it brings to the theory and practice of our whole educational system.

Whatever the significance of the new trend proves to be, it is becoming clear that it is not to be without copious documentation. We have nine new books concerned with adult education. The Carnegie Corporation made possible a rapid survey of progress up-to-date in the first five volumes. Dr. Hart is eager that America may share the inspiration of "the most remarkable educational development of the modern world," his designation of the Danish Folk High Schools. Mr. Lindeman and Mr. Martin, the social philosophers of the group, formulate a new definition and a veritable reconstruction of educational philosophy based on the present and future potentiality of adult, liberal education.

These nine books make different approaches. The first five merely aim to present a cross-section of the educational activities of adults in this country today. These activities loom impressively large. The three million men and women who are engaged in some sort of study after working hours, either by correspondence, by class work, or by attendance upon lectures, make a bigger group than all those who are gathered in by the colleges and universities. Mr. Evans' book is confined to the more familiar material concerning the young people already earning, who are at the same time continuing their training, either in the regular evening schools, or in some one of the apprentice, cooperative, or continuation schools. He has attempted some analysis of the groups and individuals and of the factors affecting the choice of occupation by means of statistical tables not uniformly successful in illuminating his picture.

A sympathetic account of a miscellaneous group of undertakings in adult education with accounts of their histories and present operation is made by Mr. Peffer. He has watched the crowds at Ford Hall and Cooper Union assembled in great forums, and he has looked on with a discerning eye. He gives color and substance to the personalities of the leaders and to the informal discussion which take place.

The University Afield presents the history and present activities of the university extension movement in America. A total enrollment of about 150,000 was found in forty-one university extension divisions, and the composite picture of the person so enrolled was found to possess the outlines of a woman teacher about thirty years old, with a strong disposition to continue studying the English language and literature.

AFTER making exception of the few reputable correspondence schools known to exist, Mr. Noffsinger rests a serious indictment upon the vast array of such institutions which advertise training by mail. Such training is offered for almost any profession or business with the promise of immediate and amazing increase in the student's earning power. The students pay fees amounting to more than $70,000,000. This sum is one and one-half times the tuition of all those enrolled in the colleges and universities. It is paid for services which are for the most part utterly worthless and often fraudulent. Mr. Noffsinger places the responsibility upon the state governments for failing to provide any actual

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supervision or to hold the schools up to any established standards, with the result that the degree-giving institutions degrade the academic standards in this country and abroad. An excellent constructive suggestion is made in form of a draft for a law for the regulation of correspondence schools.

The volume on the work of the libraries will be of chief interest to librarians, but it emphasizes the plea for more books for adult education, asks the provision for central supplies for wide distribution, and for the writing of more "humanized readable books" to meet the new needs.

READING WITH A PURPOSE

Cover picture from the series of pamphlets published under that title by the American Library Association

It is not always the same age group which is regarded as the appropriate one to receive education. Formal education before the modern era was for adults only. Not until the nineteenth century was emphasis placed upon the education of the very young, but Dr. Hart insists that it is still another group which is the really important one to educate, namely, the adolescent from 18 to 25 years of age, and proves it by Denmark. His enthusiasm for Denmark's program in the Folk High Schools is unbounded. They are the agencies which have made Denmark "the most literate, most industrious, most prosperous nation in Europe." He would have us in America "use the resources of adolescence for the purpose of democracy." The great emotional energy of this period of life, rooted in the ancient folk culture and made partner of modern science is the only force which can cross the "great gulf" in the community made by modern industrialism. It can do what we have tried and failed to do through legislation, war, compulsory education of little children, engineering technique and labor unions. We need education of the young adult to have an intelligent community that we may have intelligent schools in it .

When a man whose formal education began at the age of 21 undertakes to explain the meaning of adult education he is in possession of a point of view others can not bring. It was Mr. Lindeman's revolt against the mechanism of the educational system which led him to study and to challenge it. His appeal is strong in the very headings of the chapters: For those who need to be learners; To those who have faith in intelligence; In view of the need of self-expression; For those who require freedom. The little book is full of thought-provoking epigrams. Its opening sentence is: "Education conceived as preparation for life locks the learning process within a vicious circle." Later we are told that "Freedom is created relatedness between personality and the manageable parts of the universe." "Intelligence, like freedom, is relative, not merely to ignorance, but also to intelligence and freedom in other human beings." "Sentimentality is often more mischievous than savagery."

The underlying contention is that the deepest need of humans is to learn to make of life itself an educational experience, for as he concludes, education *is* life. It is therefore continuous process and an understanding of this will determine the method and approach. The carefully arranged curricula of schools and colleges can not serve, for they approach it through subjects, not through situations. But education is not merely a process by which the individual adjusts to the progress of the world. Lindeman sees it not as a series of adjustments to the compulsions which issue from the science, the specialism, and the industrialism of modern life, but rather as adjustments of these very compulsions. Otherwise education fails, for as he says: "If thinking can come abreast of doing only retrospectively, that is, after the doing has exercised its dominant influence, it will be scarcely worth the trouble to learn how to think."

As one might turn from the place where a heated debate was being carried on to the serenity of out-of-doors, so he could pass from the prevailing controversies of those who are contending for new claims for workers' education or for adult education in general to the pleasure of reading Mr. Martin's book. Here the meaning of a liberal education is found more deeply rooted than any of our modern predicaments. The author sits at the feet of Plato, of Erasmus, of Montaigne, and of Huxley, and learns of them, for he is historically-minded and for him "no one who is merely a creature of his own times is really educated." He tells us, just as the Greek might have told us: "Adult education is a way of living which should be open to all who care for it for its own sake. Not as a means to an end."

We become eager to know why it is so hard for us in America to find that way open. Each time it appears that the path is blocked because it has been forgotten that intelligence is the thing to be desired, because the matter rather than the spirit has been in attention. Education is not the learning of tricks which can come off successfully when the stage is set, mere "animal training." It is rather in the nature of a "victory won in some secret chamber of the mind which transforms the whole personality," and it is the "inability or disinclination to make the effort to win this victory which leaves people uneducated." One by one they are held up to us, these traits of ours, hostile to education. The genius for organization, so excellent for many accomplishments but useless for things of the spirit; the flair for the practical, of no avail in education because education is an art; the weakness for propaganda, alien indeed. These make it hard for the free play of many things necessary for education; for instance, for doubt, for the willingness to revise conjecture for any manifestations of the free spirit.

All the way the theme is carried by a man who is at home in philosophy and history but who is equally at home with American youth and the dilemmas of youth and who can speak in the language of concrete imagery. It is carried by a man who has the daily need to practice his art of education as leader of one of the most significant enterprises in adult education in this country, by a man who believes in the possibility of the "cultivated amateur" even in a country without a leisure class.

AMY HEWES

Professor of Economics and Sociology
Mt. Holyoke College.

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The New Challenge of Child Labor

CHILD LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS, *by Raymond G. Fuller and Mabel Strong. The Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. Boston. 170 pp. Paper 50c, cloth $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT is refreshing to read this candid, carefully considered study, issued from Boston, center and seat of the unparalleled campaign of mendacity of 1924-25 concerning child labor. Here is an honest effort to present the facts as found in that state, with suggested next steps for Massachusetts. This is an enquiry by investigators trained under the auspices of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee whose purposes are stated in its charter of 1920 as follows: "To raise the standards of public opinion concerning the welfare of children; to aid working children to secure further education, improved health and recreation; to protect children against premature or otherwise injurious employment; to improve the conditions under which children are employed."

Unfortunately for the children, however, the concept on which the book rests is largely obsolete. The book is, therefore, at a serious disadvantage for readers outside of New England and the South. The purposes of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee as stated in 1920, and perhaps the charter, were appropriate to the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. We had then to strive primarily in behalf of children, though boys under 21 were forbidden in several states to carry messages and telegrams at night as early as 1911.

It is the bane of her young wage-earners that Massachusetts, in spite of the new high-speed, electric-driven machines and the infinite variety of new industrial poisons, still writes and acts in terms of the fourteenth birthday and the sixth school grade, when the advancing states are already establishing adult education, with the eighth grade for leaving school and the sixteenth or seventeenth birthday as the time to enter manufacturing and mechanical occupations. At the sixteenth birthday the Massachusetts list of prohibited employments is cut from 21 to 15.

There is no double or triple compensation for youth injured while illegally employed. There is not even, as in Illinois, a state bulletin announcing each month the deaths, dismemberments, mutilations and lesser injuries suffered by wage-earning minors. A niggardly employer may reject the compensation law, and the injured minor must then sue for damages with all the attendant delay and expense. So must lads hurt while working where less than five persons are employed, or for an employer who becomes bankrupt. Why are these Massachusetts employers still permitted thus to drop upon the young wage-earner whom they injure, or upon his family, or community, the whole burden of his maintenance? Why should industry not carry all of its own burden which it fails to prevent? The book does not tell us.

American industry has undergone a revolution since 1918. We live in the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. As a people we are suffering dire need of a body of law and administrative regulations adapted to ensure to wage-earning minors (not merely children below 14 or below 16 years) safety of life and limb; with health and welfare; and with intelligence trained for responsible citizenship. These purposes can never be attained by case work. For these purposes the authors of Child Labor in Massachusetts, however candid and painstaking, are belated leaders.

FLORENCE KELLEY
Secretary, National Consumers' League.

Testing the Mental Tests

MENTAL TESTS: THEIR HISTORY, PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS, *by Frank N. Freeman. Houghton Mifflin. 491 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHILE Professor Freeman's book was designed primarily as a college text-book for students of education, several chapters are of value to all students of social affairs. It contains a non-dogmatic, authoritative discussion of the various forms of mental tests dealing with intelligence and personality, applicable to individuals and groups, and concerned with the problems of school and social relations.

Professor Freeman accepts and defends the principle that intelligence tests measure native capacity in part and also the effects of education and training. This point of view is constantly stressed because all forms of tests obviously can measure inherent capacity indirectly and only through the measurement of individual actions which reflect the underlying capacity to act. His thoroughly sound point of view is in harmony with scientific reasoning and judgment. He recognizes that all present-day interpretations of mental measurement must be tentative, because the accumulated data of twenty years have raised problems instead of settling them. His careful interpretations are based upon reasonable probability; he rejects snap judgments. Herein he differs from the intellectual determinists, the pro-Nordic propagandists and those who are willing to claim a far-reaching knowledge for which the scientific bases are not yet established.

The last three chapters merit the attention of most laymen whose information concerning the nature, use and worth of mental measurements has been based upon reading rather than upon actual experience. It is encouraging and wholesome to find a frank statement that mental tests have a limited function in vocational guidance, in that they possibly help to establish a group of occupations for which general capacity may fit indivivduals, but cannot suggest which occupation in the group is best for an individual or whether he is likely to succeed in it.

It is equally reassuring to note that mental deficiency is not regarded as the sole cause of crime and probably not the chief cause; and that in some cases of crime mental deficiency can hardly be regarded as a contributing cause. Such sane interpretation of the increasing statistical material regarding intelligence quotients, character, and delinquency merits front page headlines. It represents a long step in advance of the older view of Goddard that every mental deficient was a potential criminal.

Mental tests are comparatively recent but much of our present-day knowledge of individual differences is based upon their development. Mental tests offer units of measurement, but those units are of unequal and uncertain length. To standardize individuals or groups by such means requires an interpretation both of the material measured and of the measuring instrument. Professor Freeman's interpretative weighing of all the evidence concerning the results of mental testing, particularly that derived from the psychologic examinations of war draftees, is most satisfactory and should satisfy the careful student of man in his social adaptations. Rigid determinisms, biological and intellectual, limit the potentialities of society for safeguarding and redeeming itself. Social heritage continues to influence biological inheritance—as even mental tests may demonstrate.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.
Director of the Health Class, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York

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Stories from the Wards

THE SOCIAL WORKER IN A HOSPITAL WARD, *by Elsie Wulkop. Houghton-Mifflin. 344 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

IS it too much to say that at this stage of the game social case-work needs most, next to practice itself, well presented case material which all case-workers may study? So it seems, at all events, to the teacher of case-work, always on the lookout for communicable forms of our subject matter, and so it must seem to all of us who seek by conference and pilgrimage to enlarge and guide our own professional experience. We acknowledge therefore the deepest personal and professional gratitude to the valiant soul who formulates some picture of her day's work.

Miss Wulkop's book is the first of its kind from the field of medical social work and it comes appropriately from the Massachusetts General Hospital to which many institutions in all quarters of the world have looked for leadership. The foreword is by Ida M. Cannon and the comments by Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

Miss Wulkop quotes thirty-seven case histories. Each includes a brief statement of medical-social problem, an organized summary of medical and social data, and a list of "therapeutic assets," medical and social. A "narrative" follows, in which the thread of events during a treatment period is followed clearly in simple non-technical form. Miss Wulkop's own comment accompanies every case, Dr. Cabot's, most of the cases.

The cases are classified by medical diagnosis as heart disease, tuberculosis, malignant and miscellaneous. Reasons for this classification are not obvious nor is explanation vouchsafed. For my own uses I believe a social classification would have been more significant, or if it were desirable to keep to a grouping of medical diagnoses there could be a cross-classification of social subjects which might serve as a basis for their exposition.

Exposition is indeed the thing I miss most from this book. If it were designed primarily for the general reader, we could understand that the author would therefore have avoided making it expository, but the editor says 'the book is designed primarily for the use of social workers," and the internal evidence bears out this statement. For social workers it seems to me that the value of the book would be increased ten-fold by argument of the cases, even if the argument were at the expense of some of the subject matter. For example, I look in vain for any thorough-going discussion of the questions of medical social treatment, illustrations of which are scattered thickly throughout the volume but receive from the author only "comment." I should have liked a rounded discussion of convalescence, of methods of dealing with non-English-speaking patients, of ways and means to alter personal attitudes, of the interrelationships of the organized services of a community. It may seem ungracious when so much is given to ask for more, yet just because the material is here for such organized thinking as social workers need, one rebels at not being able to get the outmost out of it.

The material of this book represents a fair sample of the case work problems of a hospital dealt with by high grade medical and social methods within a community as well equipped socially, probably, as any in the world. Having been let in to so much of the experience of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, with its failures and its successes, we are not satisfied to be told that there is no such thing as a "standard" of medical social work. We clamor to be let in also to the thinking of its leaders.

MARY ANTOINETTE CANNON
Faculty, New York School of Social Work

Is the Negro a Foreigner?

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE, *by Jerome Dowd. Century Co. 611 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AGAIN a northern publishing house presents us with a southern textbook on the Negro; it almost looks like a conspiracy to convert the North to the southern point of view by way of "Sociology 347 x." But the explanation is much simpler. The southern sociologist has a much deeper concern in the subject than his northern colleague and a more direct challenge to present it to his students in an educationally profitable form.

Professor Dowd is conscientious, consistently fair in the quotation of opinions and statement of facts, even when these would to an outsider seem to contradict his main thesis, courageous in his treatment of controversial issues and at least as scientific in his method as writers on race relations of the more liberal schools. Perhaps it is just because of these qualities that the present reviewer has been greatly depressed by the last three parts of the book which deal with proposed solutions and the future. Its influence is likely to be very bad, not so much because of its content but because of its omissions.

While better mutual understanding and helpfulness are advocated and the ways to both briefly indicated, no philosophical or other basis is given for a movement in that direction. Apart from a few conventional phrases of the more optimistic kind, no hope is held out that the Negro may at any time play a worthy part in American life. The author does not recognize that the American Negro represents part of the American culture but consistently treats of his contribution as a foreign ingredient. In this way he erects a plausible argument for segregation on an unreal foundation of "incompatibility." He makes no allowance for the rapid approximation of the cultural standards of whites and Negroes. For example, he fails to recognize one cause of the Negro's falling birth-rate in his rising cultural standards.

Professor Dowd loves the Negro in ways that are perfectly natural but somehow are not taken at their face value in the North. The even temper of the book is marred, however, by an inimical attitude toward and libellous statements regarding mulatto reformers whose psychology— in so far as it can be separated out from others—he does not understand.

What is at the bottom of this failure of so much genuine striving for better race relations in the South? It is the elevation of certain fallible and changing human values to the position of eternal values. The theory of the purity of the Caucasian race, to be maintained at all costs, has been shot to pieces and is no longer maintained on biological grounds. But the present author, with many others, does retain the divinity of the particular culture which he has inherited. For the biological *ultimum bonum* of a dying generation he substitutes a sociological one; and in doing this he departs from the teaching of both history and ethics. That is the crux of the matter.

BRUNO LASKER

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RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Social Practice

PAROLE, *by John Philip Bramer. The Irving Press. 99 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a timely pioneer book of ninety-nine pages plus an index. The writer is chairman of the Committee on Pardon and Parole of the American Prison Association and also one of the privately-supported parole custodians used by the New York State Board of Parole. Edward R. Cass, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, writes the foreword. The book contains a separate chapter on each of these topics: nature, history, organization, administration and future of parole, treatment of the parolee. The gist of the book is that American states have during the last century come gradually up to the task of framing parole laws and authorizing parole boards and parole officers without adequate provision for choice, organization, and public pay of parole officers who are trained for the highly complex task of helping in the physical, mental and moral restoration of the individual men and women on parole. The author's main contention is that parole should not be condemned for its failures and inadequacies up to date, but on the contrary should be intelligently, persistently and adequately tried out at state expense. At present in New York State the expense and main responsibility of actual parole supervision of the individual is left upon various private associations and agencies. The reviewer believes that these basic objectives of the author should be generally accepted and promoted by the readers of this little book, whatever difference of opinion as to attitude and as to detail they may have.

Some readers will not agree with all of the definitions. Some will object to the use of the word punishment by which the author probably means constructive discipline instead of anything vindictive. Some will say the chronology of different events is not a complete history of parole. Some will say the proposals for organization administration, blanks, etc., do not suit them. Let such objectors accept as their own the main purpose of the book, and meanwhile tell the author what their criticisms as to details are. By this process the cause of really constructive parole will be advanced.

HENRY W. THURSTON
New York School of Social Work

MUSIC FOR CHILDREN, *prepared for the Music Committee of the Child Study Association of America by Doris Simmonson and Lilla Belle Pitts, with a foreword by Peter W. Dykema. 64 pp., paper. Price 35 cents postpaid.*

A source-book of material for the parent who desires "music as a working force in family life." To brief discussions of singing, rhythm and "listening for enjoyment" as part of a child's natural heritage is added "a selected list of music books, piano rolls and phonograph records for young children and for older boys and girls," with prices and addresses.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS, *prepared for the Child Study Association of America by Elsa H. Naumburg, with a forward by Ernest R. Groves. 80 pp., paper. Price 35 cents postpaid.*

A complete, intelligent, well-arranged reading list "of the wealth of good material that is becoming increasingly available for the child from seven to twelve," continuing this organization's widely used pre-school book-list, published some time ago.

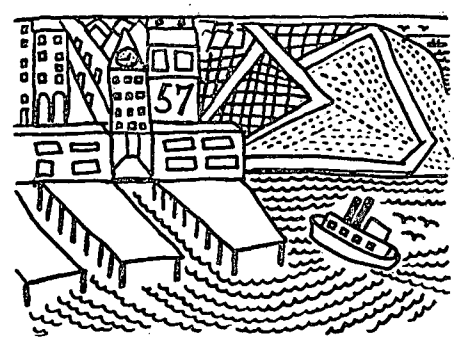
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, *by L. I. Bernard. Holt. 650 pp. Price $3.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

A RECENT book of considerable academic significance should be of more than passing interest to social workers and students of social problems who are alert to know what useful knowledge psychology and sociology have to offer them. Part III, which deals with personality development, throws much light on the question of why some people "behave like human beings" and others become "problem children." Why the family is such a potent influence in the early life of the child, his search for models, a search which early transcends the realm of real persons both near and far, enters that of ideal persons (chiefly through literature), and, if development become complete, finally arrives at abstract principles as behavior controls, is a story more or less familiar in its general outlines but one which every social worker should have clearly in mind. Professor Bernard tells it fascinatingly and with scientific authority. The nature and significance of primary group life is fairly well known to social workers. Years ago Professor Ross pointed out that modern social "sins" are different from those of an earlier day due to the rise of secondary groups, and Thomas emphasized that much social maladjustment of today is due to conflict between primary and secondary (derivative) group standards. Just what derivative groups are, why they have arisen, their relation to primary groups, and the nature of their resulting attitudes is told in a clear and interesting manner. The forty-page, chapter-by-chapter bibliography contains much with which social workers are somewhat familiar as well as much which they no doubt would find new and interesting.

C. E. LIVELY

A METHOD FOR CREATIVE DESIGN, *by Adolfo Best-Maugard. Alfred A. Knopf. 181 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

USING seven simple motifs as his basis, Adolfo Best-Maugard takes up his pencil and makes scrolls, flowers, animals, men and city sky-lines. As he draws he carries along simple explanation and direction, telling us that "individual creation should give us a relief from the routine of everyday work. . . . Art is to be considered as a plaything, a refreshing pursuit, by which we may find an outlet for our emotions through our own creations." He then goes on with rules and suggestions and always his own vivid designs, as direct and free and expressive as the play of a happy child. Mr. Best-Maugard comes dangerously close to trying to reduce artistic creation to a formula, and we have learned to be suspicious of formulae, in art or in politics or in human relations. Not everyone who familiarizes himself with this "method" will be able to put on paper the leaping grace of Mr. Best-Maugard's tiny dancers or the stark reality of his skyscrapers. But there are no children, we venture to state, and few adults who could see this book without wanting to read it and who, as they read, would not reach for pencil and paper and try to make for themselves scrolls and rosettes and spotted dogs and prancing deer. It is a book that fairly lures one from radio and movie and all other "passive enjoyment" toward the high adventure of creative self-expression, however crude and incomplete.



Industry

FLORENCE SIMMS, A BIOGRAPHY: *by Richard Roberts. Womans Press. 292 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FLORENCE SIMMS was rich—in good sense, in humor, in sympathy, in courage, in spirituality. This, Richard Roberts clearly brings out. But, knowing Dr. Roberts' own wide familiarity with the questions he discusses and his ability as a writer, one could wish that he had broken loose, and instead of crowding his little book with letters and reports given more of an interpretation of Florence Simms' life and work. He did

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something of this in the fine, though all too brief, introduction. It was through Miss Simms' remarkable insight and her unusually broad outlook that the Young Women's Christian Association took the lead in practical work in behalf of the industrial girl. She exceeded in zeal and effectiveness the leaders in practically every other religious agency, for she and her associates were daily compelled to fight for their convictions. With them it was not merely a matter of passing a "social creed" and then forgetting to apply it, as has been true of many denominational bodies. This little group of Association Secretaries who worked with Miss Simms were compelled to go all the way. To some it was the path of Golgotha. Scores of newspaper columns tell the story during the past twenty years, of "benefactors" withdrawing their support because they could not endorse the efforts of these broad-gauged, cultured women, who, without bitterness, firmly took their stand in behalf of those other women who had been denied even the common decencies of life. Florence Simms was essentially democratic. This is one reason why she won working women. She was so wholesome and human that all barriers were broken down. And this was one of her greatest accomplishments, for suspicion is the most outstanding obstacle between the workers and those who would help them. The story of her life is needed today, because while much has been done in the field of industry to improve social and economical conditions, the problems facing us now are even more perplexing than before. The pioneering spirit of Florence Simms should be a challenge to present-day leaders who are looking for a field in which they may express their deep concern for humanity.

CHARLES STELZLE

FIELDS OF WORK FOR WOMEN, *by Miriam Simons Leuck. Appleton. 349 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a book about jobs for women. It has a chapter on jobs in general and one on Why Women Fail. It has a special chapter for the new Bachelor of Arts, pointing out to her those wholesome truths which college faculties seem unable to learn or to impart in terms so clear that even the most highly educated might grasp the idea that "employers pay salaries not to bask in culture but to get certain work done. They are uninterested in any of your gifts except your capacity to do that work."

There are separate chapters on writing, the arts, science, law, service—on every important field in which women are now gainfully employed, stating the necessary qualifications of personality and training, the advantages, the difficulties, the range of remuneration, the "points of entrance" for the beginner. Nor is this a mere dry catalogue. Miss Leuck writes with fluency and charm, with many illustrations from real life. For each chapter there is a list of books and magazines, perhaps the most complete and intelligent bibliography on vocational guidance for women that has yet been brought together.

Misfits, blind alley jobs, lost time, inadequate training—all these sources of defeated lives go back to lack of facts and lack of stimulus to clear, intelligent forethought in that hardest job-of all—choosing an occupation. Here is a book that every high school and college girl may well read, ponder, re-read and pass on to her parents and teachers.

COMPANY UNIONS, *by Robert W. Dunn. Trade Union Educational League. 66 pp., paper. Price 25 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. DUNN'S introduction is Will Herford's jingle, beginning

"Sing a song of Welfare:
A pocket full of tricks;
To soothe the weary worker
When he groans or kicks."

By company unions, he means "all kinds of shop committees, representation plans, work councils, conference boards, boards of operatives and industrial representation schemes, applied to the workers of a particular company or plant and instituted on the initiative of the company employing these workers." He sees all such organizations as means to "soothe the weary worker" with spoon-fed "welfare." He describes such famous examples as the General Electric Company's shop committees, the Rockefeller coal mine employe representation plan, the Mitten method and a dozen others from this point of view. William Z. Foster contributes a brief chapter on the Fight Against Company Unionism, urging that "To destroy the company unions is an essential part of the great task of organizing the unorganized millions in industry."

Education and Social Theory

CASE STUDIES FOR TEACHERS OF RELIGION, *by Goodwin B. and Gladys H. Watson. Association Press. 296 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SHALL teachers of religion be handed neat capsules of knowledge which they, in turn, can hand out, with appropriate gestures, to their own students? If so, these case studies are a mess; they get nowhere. But what is education? When do we know that we are educating anybody? How can we fit neat theory to ragged actuality? To those who ask such questions these pages will come as a revelation. Even the experts have to deal with new humanity! Even the skilled theorists have to face the facts! Whereas we had supposed that only we ourselves were bunglers! A hundred "cases," bits of real life, and shrewd questions; many pages of citation from some of the most stimulating educators—a mine of thought-provoking materials. It is not an altogether easy book to teach, but the user finds himself at grips with reality. Here is the 1927 model in teacher-training texts. Religious education begins to catch up with the law and medicine. R. W. S.

PUPIL ADJUSTMENT IN JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, *by William Claude Reavis. Heath. 348 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PROBLEM of maladjustment in the high schools is here presented by the case study method. Professor Reavis, who is principal of the University High School of the University of Chicago, has no hesitancy in pointing out that "both teachers and those charged with administrative authority are too prone to become engrossed with matters of petty routine and to neglect . . . the problems which more vitally concern their pupil personnel." He adds the thoughtful comment: "When the school evades or misuses its obligation to provide what the individual pupil needs, it fails in its fundamental purpose and to that extent forfeits its claim to public support."

CASE STUDIES IN EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, *by John M. Brewer and others. Ginn & Co. 243 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

A HANDBOOK OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, *by Harold D, Meyer, A.M. Barnes. 402 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ESPECIALLY adapted to the needs of the small highschool, and equipped with voluminous bibliography and program outlines, this book summarizes the experience of the Bureau of Recreation and Community Development at the University of North Carolina.

HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, *by William Adelbert Cook. Warwick & York. 378 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW METHOD OF MENTAL TESTING, *by J. J. Strasheim. Warwick & York. 158 pp. Price $1.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, *by Paul W. Terry. Warwick & York. 122 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Menorah conference on the Spiritual Situation of the Jew in America, in a sense commemorated the 250th anniversary of Spinoza's death. Some fifty scholars, writers, artists from various parts of the country, took part in the conference which was made all the more spirited by a friendly clash between rabbis and "intellectuals" in their gauge of that situation. But it was also another anniversary—the Bal Mitzvah (thirteen years) of the Menorah Journal, published by the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, and Henry Hurwitz, the editor, announced that the journal had come of age as a magazine in the sense that hereafter it will be brought out monthly instead of bi-monthly.

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THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP

Who Should Pay for Memberships?

I

SOCIAL workers in the past have had to make a personal outlay for community memberships, for national dues, for magazines and books, which had to do with their work. They also have had to pay out real money for professional contacts. The question is whether or not this responsibility should be divided with the organizations which employ them. How do others do it?

I asked a minister this question and he said: "My church expects me to buy the most up-to-date books and magazines and attend the most up-to-date conferences. The better informed and the more up-to-date I am, the more my services are required in my own community and the better job I can do." So this minister said to his board, "If I am to fill this job adequately, you should provide me with books and reading matter." In the budget for that year they voted $300 for reading and $300 for attending conferences and travelling.

I asked a director of religious education in an outstanding church school, upon seeing on her desk some up-to-date books on teaching religious education and stories for children, whether she or the church provided them. She said, "I have to provide them all and it costs me real money to keep this school up-to-date and to give the children the best training possible."

Here are two ways of handling the same matter, and I think case number one handled it correctly.

I asked the secretary of a Chamber of Commerce whether membership in local clubs and the National Chamber and transportation and expenses to conferences were paid for him, and if the magazines and business papers on his desk were provided by his organization. He replied, "Why certainly. I could not afford all of that, nor should I be expected to. It is a part of the work of the chamber." A banker replied, when asked about the business magazines on his desk, that they were as much the business of banking as any other part of the banking system.

In The Survey for November 15, 1926, Elwood Street pointed out the demands made on the pocketbooks of social workers for membership dues in social, civic and business organizations. Here the discussion is carried further by a director of a welfare federation in a city of about 160,000 and an executive of a national family welfare organization. Dwight W. Weist is secretary of the Scranton Community Welfare Association. Margaret E. Rich is editor of The Family, published by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work—in New York.

The "business" of social work has its magazines, books, conventions, its ramifying interests for bettering social work and the community. Why should the social worker be asked to furnish his own "makins?" There is no question in my mind but that magazines on social work, nursing, community welfare, and books on social progress should be furnished the workers by the organizations for which they work.

There came into my office the other day a social worker from another city whose salary would be considered very fair. I put to her open and frank questions and she told me that she paid out of her salary in 1926 $328.50 for church, clubs, magazines, and donations. She felt that only a part of this should have been paid personally; the balance should have come from the treasury of her society. In my opinion, it was a direct obligation on the society. Certainly she should belong to one church and should make contributions to certain charities. She asked her board to assume part of this expense but they thought it was personal. She could understand better than they why it was necessary for her to make these contacts and the board should have had confidence enough in their executive to understand it was for the benefit of the work and not for her personal advancement. The board expected her to be in good standing in all the synagogues and temples and it was really necessary for her to become a member. Her budget of professional expenses was as follows:

Church	
Blank Semi-Reformed Temple	$50.00
Blank Reformed Temple	55.00
Blank Orthodox Synagogue	25.00
Temple Sisterhood	3.00
Books and Magazines	
Jewish Social Service Quarterly	$2.00
The Survey	5.00
Jewish Publication Society	5.00
The Family	1.50
Daily and weekly Jewish publications	5.00
New books	20.00
General Organizations	
Y. W. H. A.	$15.00
State Tuberculosis Society	2.00
State Charities Association	2.00
State Conference Social Work	2.00
National Conference of Social Work	5.00
National Conference Jewish Social Work	5.00
Donations	
Keren Hayesod	$15.00
Palestinian, European and national institutions	35.00
Jewish European drive	25.00
Welfare Federation contribution	45.00
Tickets, incidental charity	3.00

Social workers are asked to join and should join community clubs, and the membership dues should be paid by their organizations, since by joining, the work of the organization is projected into the community. There is no way to project the work except through the individual; therefore the personal element is removed and the organization element enters in. Some say that to get

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the best benefits you must pay your dues yourself. They used to say that to get the good out of a college education you had to earn your way. I think this theory is exploded. We are generally reasonable people by the time we are old enough to do social work.

One social worker who had an invitation to join an important international noon-day luncheon club replied, "Of course, I would ejoy belonging to this club, but it costs money. Some members say it costs them $200 a year with all the luncheons, special charity assessments, and extra dues, and I can't afford it." He presented the matter to his board and said to them, "If in your opinion I should join this club for the good of the work, kindly let me know that you are willing to pay the costs, and I will join." The board did not see its way clear to pay. In other words, they did not feel that the local social work would be advanced by paying the dues. Perhaps the worker was not worth having his dues paid, perhaps the club was not outstanding, there might have been something wrong with the reasoning of the board, but if the work of the social organization was to be projected and this club could serve as an outstanding medium, then in my opinion it was the duty of the board to provide the membership. This, of course, would apply only to those members of the staff whose contacts would give prestige to the organization.

Social workers are expected to invest in their continued professional preparation. They are expected to have professional contacts through schools, conferences, conventions, and the like. Boards of directors generally want their executives and workers to have these contacts but sometimes they hesitate to provide funds because executives have not acted up to social-work ethical standards. Take this case. An executive was selected, coached, and hundreds of dollars invested in his training in order that he might be of great service to his organization. He was making good. In a short time, however, he was called to another field, through contacts made at conventions. According to our ethics, there was nothing to keep this worker from accepting the new position. He was breaking no contracts. But the board felt that he was not treating them squarely.

Sometimes I think it might be well for social-work organizations to have agreements with their employes similar to those the Army has with West Point graduates; namely, you must stay with us so many years after we have invested in you. Boards of directors, possibly selfishly, provide funds to train their workers and they expect much for this service. They have little patience with another city which comes in after they have invested freely and literally skims their cream. Such a worker's successor has a hard time to get "continued preparation" from the same board.

DWIGHT W. WEIST

II

I DOUBT if the demands of membership dues in professional and community organizations are any heavier on social workers than on any other business and professional group even if relative salaries are taken into consideration. The suggestion that workers pay when they are joining for their own interest, and agencies pay when the membership is for the advancement of the work of the organization might easily give rise to endless hair splitting and rationalizing. A social worker is an individual, a member of a community and a professional worker with definite obligations to his clientele, his organization and his profession. An executive with well-rounded personality, enriched by contacts with other social groups, by normal recreational activities, hobbies, games, the arts, and so on, is an asset to an organization. Professional salaries should be sufficient to meet more than the bare necessities of living or there will be no growth in the profession. It is both undignified and unprofessional to argue that the agency should pay membership dues because social workers' salaries are too low. Such subsidizing is analogous to supplementing insufficient wages by giving material relief.

There is, however, a growing tendency among family agencies to recognize that there is a legitimate sharing as between agency and worker of the expenses involved in professional development. In this, business groups have gone farther in their thinking and their practice than have social agencies. A drawing account for entertainment, to be used in securing new business, is recognized as a legitimate charge on a concern; and schools, special courses and other opportunities for training supported by industries for the benefit of their workers are on the increase. Without suggesting that the business concern seeking new customers is absolutely analogous to the social agency attempting to give better service to its community, we may still recognize the possibility of a somewhat similar procedure. A definite item in the budget might include dues in the Chamber of Commerce, in a civic club and similar groups where the agency itself considers membership valuable and wishes continuous contact regardless of possible changes in its staff.

A family agency, like most business organizations, will purchase certain magazines and books which are for the common use of the staff, the volunteers and the board members. Regardless of what individual staff members subscribe to, the society itself wants unbroken files of *The Survey, The Family* and a small library such as Miss Dutcher describes in The Office Bookshelf (*The Family,* March 1922, page 17). Similarly, family agencies want some representations at national, state and other conferences because of the immediate benefit to the local work.

Many family agencies also assume at least some responsibility for giving staff members opportunities to attend a school of social work or a special course. In a few instances, the organization pays all expenses including tuition; more frequently it merely grants leave of absence on full pay. In either case the privilege is given as a "sabbatical year," or with the understanding that the worker will continue on the staff for a definite period.

A few societies are basing salary increases in part on the interest which staff members show in taking advantage of opportunities for professional development. The reading of professional literature, magazines and books, attendance at lectures or special courses is a prerequisite to advancement. Such practice is in harmony with the custom followed in the teaching field and less directly ties up with the basis for advancement in medicine, law, and the other professions.

The development of social work as a profession involves increasing emphasis on the individual rather than on the agency assuming responsibility for professional memberships. No worker, however, can take advantage of opportunities for professional study without involving his agency to some extent. The recognition of the need and plans for meeting it, must be a mutual responsibility.

MARGARET E. RICH

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Watch the Newspapers

A CLOSE watch of the newspaper columns in which people write their comments on innumerable subjects is worth while for the social executive. Every once in a while he is likely to find a complaint about the policy of his organization. Such a complaint may be regarded not as something to worry about but in the first place as a basis for examining his organization's procedure—to rectify a difficulty if one exists; and in the second place for an interpretive letter to the editor which will explain the difficulty, create understanding, and add to public knowledge about his agency.

Courtesy to Visiting Speakers

How many executives are careful to write thank-you notes to those who have rendered a service as, for example, out-of-town speakers who have addressed meetings of the organization? Some glaring instances of failure to do this have come to my attention. Speakers like to know that their efforts are appreciated and they like to have the executive whom they have served mail them copies of any newspaper stories on their addresses which appeared in the local papers.

How many executives, also, are prompt in paying to speakers and others who have served them, traveling and other expenses incurred as part of the service? Some executives are most prompt in drawing a check before the speaker has even left the city. But I have known of cases in which social agencies not only did not pay promptly for expenses advanced out of the speaker's pocket but required several reminders and some weeks or months of time before they made reimbursement.

One of the agreeable features of social work is the generosity with which social workers who have had experience are willing to share it with other agencies and communities without making a charge for their services. The least that a social agency can be expected to do in return is to express appreciation in a cordial note which the speaker might find helpful in justifying his service to his own board of directors and to make prompt re-payment of any expense.

How Do You Rate?

A modern, scientific method of judging case workers has been designed by Erle Fiske Young, assistant director of the School of Social Work, University of Southern California. Through the Western Educational Service, Dr. Young publishes a Personnel Rating Card for Social Case Workers. "The heart of social work is the social worker. Hence the selection, training, and control of staff members is the most important task the social service executive encounters."

The Personnel Rating Card is a careful job-analysis of case-work. Dr. Young suggests that it be used in the following ways:

Maintain a file with a card for each worker in the organization. Base the promotion, transfer, or discharge of a worker upon a careful use of the card.

Make a periodical survey (say, once a year) of the staff to make certain of their progressive improvement in their work.

Ask sub-executives, district supervisors, and others to check cards in order to have several judgments on important cases.

Fill out a card for each student worker or probationer before placing him on a permanent staff.

Personnel Rating Cards may be obtained from the Western Educational Service, 3474 University Ave., Los Angeles: single copies at 10c; 10 for 40c; 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.00.

A Purchasing Guide

A valuable guide for a social agency which purchases any quantity of supplies or office equipment is the Office Equipment Catalogue, published by the Office Equipment Catalogue, Inc., 660 Cass Street, Chicago, $3. It contains a description of practically all office devices and should save its cost many times over.

Saving Seven Clerks a Day

A visible index was substituted for the old-fashioned master list of 8,400 prospects with the result that it took five clerks instead of twelve to make entries each day; that the entries were made in one hour instead of from four to five hours; that a permanent ten-year record was made possible on each subscriber; that class and group statistics were readily obtainable and that billing was more quickly done by use of a temporary signal or guide attached to the cards, according to Clarence King, executive secretary of the Community Chest of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

You'll Be Interested In

Recent Articles, Pamphlets and Books Bearing on Administration:

THE MASTER KEY TO BUSINESS CONTROL THROUGH CHARTS AND GRAPHS, *by W. H. Leffingwell. Published A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago.*
"An admirable presentation of elementary statistical methods as adapted to business control. It would certainly be worth the time of any social work executive to read these articles."—Ralph G. Hurlin, Russell Sage Foundation.

SALARY CONVERSION TABLES, *Statistical Department, Russell Sage Foundation.*
One table is for salaries in terms of weeks, months and years from $500 to $2,500 a year. Price 10 cents. Another table is in terms of hours, days, and weeks for salaries from $9.50 to $308 a week. Price 10 cents. Both are time-savers in computing social agency payrolls. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York.

TIMING. *Editorial in Direct Mail Selling, January, 1927.*
Interesting discussion of when sales letters (appeal letters) should reach the recipient. What day of the week is best? What hour? Woodrow Press, 351 West 52 Street, New York.

In the American Stationer and Office Manager for December 1926:

THE PROBLEM OF MAKING THE OFFICE WORKER "STAY PUT," *by Harold E. Bergen.*
A job classification for large office staffs.

THE TEMPLET SYSTEM OF OFFICE LAYOUT.
How to move the office painlessly.

CENTRALIZED STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT REDUCES WASTE IN OFFICE, *by J. H. McDonald.*
A good statement of the case for the central stenographic department.

In the Family. January, 1927:

THE HERITAGE OF THE VOLUNTEER, *by Mary C. Goodwillie.*
VOLUNTEER SERVICE IN MILWAUKEE, *by Marie Dresden.*

In Better Times for January 3, 1927:

WHEN THE SOCIAL WORKER GROWS OLD.
Plans for age retirement a problem of welfare agencies.

BASES OF CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION.

SAY IT WITH SOBS.
Expert letter-writer advises social workers on preparation of direct-by-mail appeals.

MOBILIZING VOLUNTEERS.
Novel methods for enlisting campaign workers.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Coordination at Work

AT a luncheon meeting during the National Conference of Social Work at Cleveland last May discussion centered around the advisability of coordinating kindred group and National Conference programs to prevent duplication of subject. The seed then planted sprouted on January 3 when representatives from the kindred groups met the general secretary of the National Conference, Howard R. Knight, in New York city. The group spent an entire day, cutting here, adding there and evolving eventually a well-coordinated program for the eight days of the National Conference and the few days preceding.

To facilitate discussion Mr. Knight brought from Columbus a chart 40 by 8 feet slotted by hours, with vari-colored cards representing different types of meetings, to shift about among the slots until the best combination was found.

Pennsylvania's Welfare Director

MRS. E. S. H. McCAULEY was appointed by Governor Fisher a few days prior to his inauguration on January 18, as director of the state Department of Welfare. Mrs. McCauley, who is the wife of a physician in Beaver, Pa., a few miles north of Pittsburgh, was graduate in 1897 from the Rochester Homeopathic Training School for Nurses. She is known throughout Pennsylvania for her interest in education. Since 1915 she has served as a local school director and president of the board and for many years as a trustee of the Slippery Rock Normal School; in many prominent positions in the Parent-Teacher Association and the State Education Association. In 1921 she was appointed a member of the State Council of Education and was re-appointed by Governor Pinchot in 1923.

She is an active club woman; life long member of the W. C. T. U.; identified with the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters and is on the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. She is an officer of the Council of Republican Women and was chairman of the Woman's Republican Committee in charge of the campaign of Governor Fisher in western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McCauley has had no direct contact with welfare work. She succeeds Dr. Ellen C. Potter who was appointed chief of the Bureau of Children, State Welfare Department, when it was reorganized by Governor Sproul in 1921. Dr. Potter was promoted by Governor Pinchot to be head of the Welfare Department, the position she has held for four years.

Confer on Child and Parent

FORTY-EIGHT state, country and municipal organizations—women's clubs, men's luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, civic leagues, medical societies and social agencies—have joined in sponsoring the Northwest Conference of Child Health and Parent Education in Minneapolis, March 8-10. President Henry Noble McCracken of Vassar College will deliver the dinner address on Parental Responsibility for Child Development. Other speakers include Dr. Samuel J. Crumbine, American Child Health Association; Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, Butler Hospital, Providence; Sidonie M. Gruenberg, National Child Study Association; and Dean Melvin E. Haggerty, Dr. Max Sebam, Dr. John E. Anderson, Georgianna Lommen, all of the University of Minnesota. For details address Dr. Richard Olding Beard, secretary, 625 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis.

Leila Houghteling

THE finest of both the volunteer and the professional traditions were united in the life of Leila Houghteling which came to so untimely an end on New Year's Day in Chicago. Born into a life of wealth and position, in a family notable for its social interests, Miss Houghteling took hard, responsible positions in the field of professional social work, generally returning secretly the salary she had earned. Her work heightened her desire to know more about the conditions with which she was dealing, and she entered on a four year's course of graduate study at the University of Chicago, which ended last spring. Last autumn she returned to serve as a member of the faculty of the School of Social Service Administration and as dean in the colleges. Her volume on The Income and Standard of Living of Unskilled Wage-earners in Chicago, the result of studies conducted in the course of her graduate work and in cooperation with the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, is now in press. Her death leaves the new profession of social work deprived of one singularly qualified to serve it by her scholarship, her rare abilities as a leader, and her unselfish devotion.

Fellowships in Psychiatry

FELLOWSHIPS for training in extramural psychiatry are again available to a limited number of qualified applicants as a result of a renewal from the Rockefeller Foundation, for a second period of three years, of its appropriation of $40,000 to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene which administers the fund and directs the training of fellows. The fellowships are for special training of physicians who have had previous hospital training in psychiatry but who wish to prepare themselves for extramural work in child guidance, delinquency, education, dependency and industry. They are open to physicians under thirty-five years of age, who are graduates of Grade A medical schools and have had at least one year of training in a hospital for mental disease maintaining satisfactory standards of clinical work and instruction. A longer period of mental hospital training is desirable.

A different type of fellowship is also available for training social workers in psychiatric social work. Applicants must hold a college degree, be under thirty years of age and be free to devote themselves to a period of professional work upon completion of their training.

Applications for either type of fellowship are now being received at the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Blanks may be obtained of Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York city.

Prizes for Stories

PRIZES of $300, $150 and $50 for short stories about social work are offered in a contest announced by the New York Committee on Publicity Methds. Will Irwin, Paul U. Kellogg and Margaret Widdemer will act as judges. Arthur W. Page, assistant president of the American Telegraph and Telegram Co. and former editor of The World's Work, sponsors the prize as membership chairman of the New York Charity Organization Society. It is hoped that stories with literary merit in which social work plays a part will result. The conditions may be had of Mrs. Gertrude Springer, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, secretary of the Short Story Contest Committee. Other members are Mrs. Barry C. Smith, chairman, Mary Swain Routzahn, Katherine Z. Whipple, Mary Ross, Florence Taylor, Graham R. Taylor, Geddes Smith, Clare M. Tousley and Kenneth D. Widdemer.

M. A. F. Campaign in Penna

A STATE appropriation of $4,000,000 for 1927-29 and an amendment to the Mothers' Assistance Law to give larger grants than the present maximum, are the objectives of a campaign organized in November by the trustees and friends of the Mothers' Assistance Fund and the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. The P. C. A. has issued two pamphlets which provide excellent campaign material. One is a brief review of the work of the M. A. F. with a discussion of immediate needs, by Helen Glenn Tyson of Pittsburgh. The other is a book of useful suggestions for local campaigns, compiled by Frank Davis Preston, western representative of the P. C. A. at Pittsburgh. The campaign is under the direction of Arthur Dunham, secretary of the Child Welfare Division of the Public Charities Association, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia.

Oh, Ralph!

FROM that imaginative publicist, T. J. E., of Des Moines, comes this thrilling news: "What was intended as a serious annual meeting of the Des Moines Public Welfare Bureau was turned into a gridiron by Mrs. S. Weinstock, director of the Federated Jewish Charities, one of the units of the Community Chest, when she roasted Executive Secretary Ralph J. Reed by revealing a list of his personal characteristics. Among these were the facts that he smokes cheap cigars and agency

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superintendents have to keep ash trays on their desks in anticipation of his calls. Another was that he frequently trumps his partner's ace in bridge, a third that he blushes easily, and fourth that while he has a sense of publicity values he needs [needed, Ed.] a press agent for himself. She concluded, however, by paying tribute to the continued success of the Public Welfare Bureau, its standing in the community and the loyalty and affection which the different agency heads and workers feel toward Mr. Reed."

Miscellaneous

CONNECTICUT Conference of Social Work, which meets in Hartford, in April 1927, is planning two regional conferences in 1927,—one in Danielson in the spring and one in the western section of the state in the fall. Margaret F. Byington, executive secretary of the Hartford Council of Social Agencies, is secretary of the state conference. Charles E. Dow, of Hartford, Clarence King, of Bridgeport, and Ralph E. Barrow, of Hartford, are members of the regional conference committee.

COURSES in health education under Dr. Richard A. Bolt and Laura Cairns, are offered by the University of California Extension Division, in San Francisco, beginning in February.

GUSTAVUS D. POPE has retired as president of the Detroit Community Fund after seven years continuous service. Tracy W. McGregor is the new president, James Couzens, U. S. senator, is chairman of the board, and William J. Norton continues as executive secretary.

DR. THOMAS A. STOREY, professor of hygiene and physical education, Leland Stanford University, has been awarded the Luther Halsey Gulick Award for distinguished service in the cause of physical education, made by the Physical Education Society of New York.

DR. IAGO GALDSTON, who since March, 1926, has been on leave of absence organizing the Bureau of Health Education of the New York Department of Health, has returned to his post as secretary of the Health Education Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

BETTER TIMES, New York's welfare magazine, will hold its seventh annual dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania on February 16. At this dinner the Better Times Medal for Distinguished Social Service in the City of New York will be awarded. The program includes How the Other Half Lives, by Mrs. Jacob A. Riis; A Policeman Looks at the East Side, by John F. Sweeney; A Social Worker Looks Ahead, by Lillian D. Wald; A City Planner Looks Ahead, by Thomas Adams.

THE HARMON ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Nursing has opened offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. James I. Codington is executive secretary.

Elections and Appointments

SARAH R. ADDISON, R.N., as director of public health nurses, Connecticut State Dept. of Health.

ELIZABETH E. BISSELL, formerly of the Boston Children's Friendly Society, as supervisor Dept. of Foster Home Care, New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, succeeding Mattie L. Beattie.

WILLIAM S. BIXBY, formerly Family Service Society, Akron, Ohio, as secretary of Charities Commission, Davidson County, Nashville, Tenn.

ELIZABETH BROWN as county welfare officer, Albany, Georgia, succeeding Dorothy Griswold.

MARY CADY, formerly general secretary Springfield (Mass.) Y.W.C.A., as general secretary, Central Branch, Y.W.C.A., New York City.

DOROTHY CARTER, R.N., as executive secretary, Dutchess County Health Assn., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALLY McALL CHILDS as assistant to general secretary, Newton, Mass., Welfare Bureau.

MYRA CLOUDMAN, R.N., as director of nursing, Child Health Demonstration, Athens, Ga.

KATHERINE F. CROTHERS, formerly in charge of social service, Maternity Dept., Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, as director of social service, Sloane Hospital for Women, New York City, succeeding Grace R. Bolen.

RUTH CUSHMAN, R.N., as nurse in charge, Joint Health Service, Ardmore, Pa.

M. MARGARET DAVIES, R.N., as supervisor, Child Welfare Dept., Public Health Nursing Assn., Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. L. DICKERSON as executive assistant to the Board on the Library and Adult Education, American Library Association.

CHARLES E. DOW, for the past five years State Commissioner of Child Welfare, Connecticut, as executive director, Minnesota Children's Home Society.

H. C. DOWING as president Family Social Service Bureau of Des Moines. Effie Doane continues as executive secretary.

JOSEPH B. DRYER has been elected president of the Junior Big Brothers Organization of Milwaukee. Junior Big Brothers are former wards of the Big Brothers who have graduated and are soon to become Big Brothers themselves.

MARY E. DUGGAN, as acting State Commissioner of Child Welfare, Connecticut, succeeding Charles E. Dow. Miss Duggan has been serving as deputy.

MARTHA DUPREE as county welfare officer, Ware County, Waycross, Ga.

HENRY T. FARR, for the past seven years in the service of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, as liaison representative, A.R.C., at the Regional Office, U. S. Veterans Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANCES A. FOSTER as executive secretary, Berks County, Pa., Mental Clinic, Reading, Pa.

MARY ANDERSON FOSTER to the staff of the Boston Family Welfare Society.

MYRTLE A. FUNSCH as director, Bureau Nursing, Dept. of Public Health, West Palm Beach, Fla.

ETTA LEE GOWDY, formerly director of dispensaries, South Bend, Ind., as nursing field representative, A.R.C., Arkansas and Oklahoma, succeeding Myrtle Grisham, resigned.

CORA D. GREENE as educational secretary, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES GUILD as executive secretary Associated Charities, Johnstown, Pa., succeeding John Landis.

LEONA HAMBRECHT as assistant social worker, Mobile Clinic of the Iowa Psychopathic Hospital.

ESTHER HAWES, for the past five years executive secretary Central Branch Y.W.C.A., New York City, as executive secretary Y.W.C.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELLEN LOUISE HINE as recreation worker at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Aspinwall, Pa.

JULIA HOPKINS as secretary Family Welfare Society, Savannah, Ga.

MARGARET KENT, for two years on the of the Social Service Dept., Mass. General Hospital, to the staff of the Social Service Dept., Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

BESSIE KRASA, with the Detroit Children's Aid Society for the past five years, to the staff of the Probation Department of the Recorder's Court, Detroit.

EMMA W. LEE as director of case work, Church Home Society, Boston.

FLORENCE LEVY as executive secretary of the newly formed Arts Council of New York City. John G. Agar is president.

ERNESTINE McGILL in charge of the Georgia Study of Negro Child Welfare, which is being financed by the Rosenwald Fund and made under guidance of the State Dept. of Public Welfare. Ethel Cochran as assistant.

MERELE E. McMAHON, formerly director of the Delaware Children's Bureau and S.P.C.C., to the staff of the Children's Bureau, Dayton, Ohio, supervising the reorganizing of the Bureau.

MARGARET NEWMAN, R.N., as director, 79th Street Health Center, Henry Street Settlement Visiting Nurse Service, New York.

MAUD PARSON, R.N., in charge instruction work, Out-Patient Dept., Yale School of Nursing, New Haven, Conn.

ANN PENNEBAKER, formerly director of Red Cross Service at U. S. Marine Hospital, Louisville, as director of Red Cross Service at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Kingsbridge Road, New York City.

CHARLOTTE RICHMOND, formerly home demonstration agent, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Florida State University, as field representative, A.R.C.

ELIZABETH ROSS, R.N., on the staff of the Care and Control of Cancer Program of the Massachusetts State Dept. of Health.

MARION RUST, formerly general secretary, Y.M.C.A., Bowling Green, Ky., and director general, Persia Area of the Near East Relief, as field representative, A.R.C., for Western Kentucky.

MRS. MORREY SHEINBURG as executive secretary, Jewish Welfare League, Reading, Pa., succeeding Kate Galter.

HARRY SHELDON, field director at Fort Bliss, Texas, since 1923, as assistant director of Roll Call, A.R.C., in the midwestern area.

FRANK E. SUTCH, formerly superintendent, Bureau of Recreation, Scranton, Pa., as executive secretary, Health and Welfare Council of Chester County, Pa., with headquarters at Westchester, Pa.

ETHEL SWOPE, R.N., superintendent of nurses, Methodist Hospital of Southern California, Los Angeles, as executive secretary, District 5, California State Nurses' Association.

DR. E. R. TEMPLETON as field secretary, American Heart Association.

LORRAINE D. WALLING, for the past two years on the staff of the Social Welfare League, Reading, Pa.

MARY P. WHEELER as acting general secretary, United Charities of St. Paul, Minn.

CLARA L. WOOD, formerly assistant to superintendent of Public Health Nursing, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as assistant director, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, National Headquarters, A.R.C.

LUCIE WYGANT, R.N., as supervisor, Social Hygiene, Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration, Olean, N. Y.

A. H. WYMAN, formerly director of welfare work, Carnegie Steel Company, as executive secretary, Parks and Playgrounds Assn. of St. Louis.

JAMES V. YARNALL as editor of Social Legislation, published by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

Resignations

ELLA V. BALL as case correspondent at National Headquarters, A.R.C., in order to spend the coming year with her sister in the Philippines.

GRACE R. BOLEN as director of social service, Sloane Hospital for Women.

KATHERINE C. DEVINE as director, Bureau of Nursing, Dept. of Public Health, West Palm Beach, Florida.

MARY G. ELLETT as director of Red Cross Service, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Sunmount, N. Y., to enter the field of nursing at Trudeau Sanatorium, New York.

RALPH S. HUDSON, as liaison representative, A.R.C., at the Regional Office, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTHA LEUTSKER as "health cousin" of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, to be married to Griffith Levering of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH OSBORNE as director of Red Cross Service at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Perry Point, Md., to accept a position with the Veterans' Bureau.

MARGARET LAWS WALKER as an itinerant public health nurse, A.R.C.

LOUISE T. WILSON as social worker at U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Aspinwall, Pa.

WILLIAM F. ZUERNER as chief probation officer, Juvenile Court of Milwaukee, after 21 years of service. He was one of the fourteen probation officers who organized the National Probation Officers' Association at a meeting in Minneapolis in 1907.

Deaths

ELIZABETH TAFT, executive secretary, Inwood House, New York City, and formerly general secretary, Brookline, Mass., Friendly Society, on January 9 in New York City.

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COMMUNICATIONS

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TO THE EDITOR: If Elwood Street ever mentions my name again in The Survey in connection with willingness to send samples of automobile schedules or anything else, I will murder him at sunrise. Your darn magazine has brought requests from Maine, California, Maryland, New York and pretty nearly every state in the blessed Union.

I would say from my observation that The Survey pulls like an old-fashioned porous plaster.

CHARLES C. STILLMAN
Secretary, Welfare Union,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cotton Mather

TO THE EDITOR: Many thanks for the copy of the January issue of your most clever, interesting Survey Graphic which you have sent to us because it contains Dr. Van Waters' paper on the parent-children question, which took for its text Cotton Mather's Help for Distressed Parents. The text was a happy one and its use by Dr. Van Waters was one which Cotton Mather would have been delighted to see. The article is ingenious in using actual cases as examples and its conclusions are irresistible.

THOMAS J. HOLMES
Librarian, William Gwinn Mather Library
Cleveland, Ohio

Quality Street

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Whipple's lively article in The Survey of November 1 accomplished his purpose of making readers take account of the change going on in the standard magazines.

But is not his article a trifle misleading in its pretty constant implication that a thirty-five center has, because of its inherent quality, kept rather more than arms' length from any contact with the dirty present, the clashes and strifes of opinion? His sextet of quality really reduces itself to a quartet, the big four as they have been somewhat familiarly called, Atlantic, Century, Harper's and Scribner's. All others differ so in character and aim and in reading public as not by any compulsion to be found in the same group. Now clearly two of these, or just half of the quartet, made it their business not only to reflect but even to lead opinion. Mr. Whipple is not without knowledge of this fact but if he had put the fact explicitly he would have spoiled his generalizations.

The Atlantic began life as an anti-slavery organ, as a medium of expression for the radicals of the day, Emerson, Lowell, Thoreau, Mrs. Stowe, even, in religion, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Such it continued at least until the close of the reconstruction period when its force had somewhat spent itself. It carried the flag upon its cover during the war-time and it was but a recognition of the early character of the periodical that prompted Page to lift the flag again in our later war. And for its first few years at least it could hardly be called a house organ.

The Century gave outlets in its multitudinous departments to J. G. Holland's zest for life. And if Holland was himself somewhat conservative—a mild Puritan—still he was not disposed to place any hurdles in the path of his youthful coadjutor, R. W. Gilder. And when Gilder, civil-service reformer, tenement-house destroyer, agitator for civic righteousness, became

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editor, there was never any doubt that The Century knew it was living in the New York of the Eighties and not in Eighteenth Century England. This was constantly and directly evident in Topics for the Times, less explicitly so in half of the contributed articles.

Mr. Whipple mentions Kennan's articles but with the implication that the management regarded these as a mistake. I do not remember anything to justify that inference and I myself received the impression that the editor gloried in the offence which Kennan gave to despotism. And even the discovery of the new South by Holland and Gilder in the seventies—was not even this a sure sign of an awareness that kept the magazine ahead of the time, not behind? Moreover, it is unfair to imply that The Century was a house organ, for to break whatever tie held the magazine to the fortunes of book publishing was the very reason for the change of name which took place in 1881.

Brookings, S. D. WILLIAM H. POWERS

After Dullness—What?

TO THE EDITOR: In a recent article in The Survey one of the associate editors expresses regret that she has no philosophy, nor formulae such as those of her circuit-rider grandfather and her public-spirited father. Obviously she is carrying ahead the torch of the spirit of her forbears. Why are philosophies and formulas important? As a matter of fact I think the invention of the word "bunk" has made us a timorous generation when it comes to putting our aims and ideals into words. That devastating mono-syllable hovers in our consciousness ready to pounce upon any sentiment that soars too loftily.

When I told my grandmother about my hut for enlisted men at Camp Dix she said, "How many souls did you save?" The fact that I had used all of my energy and wits (and whatever charm survived a Y apropo) to combat the lures of nearby towns and keep my boys in camp, had little significance to her. I had no formula with which to answer. I could only say weakly, "Grandmother, if you were my age you would be doing the same thing."

During the next generation they had stopped talking souls and my mother drove among the coal miners' families with warm clothing and sacks of apples. A story of hers concerned a starving old woman who was visited by a clergyman of the old school. He prayed at great length that his sister would receive grace and blessing, but at every pause in the prayer the old woman croaked, "Potatoes, God, give us potatoes!"

"Saving souls," giving "potatoes," "adjusting"—what do the pass-words matter if we are quickened with the spirit of all those who have fought for the weak and oppressed?

New York. ELIZABETH ATHERTON

Amateur Night at the Conference

TO THE EDITOR: If the National Conference of Social Work can trust a committee to nominate two candidates for the presidency why can't it trust the committee to make a single nomination?

Some one told me at Cleveland that the twin nominations make the Conference "democratic."

That is, the current president appoints a nominating committee ("packs" it, if that is what you believe, to offer the "right" nominees), the committee picks two names, and we have the not-so-very democratic privilege of choosing one and telling the other that "we don't like you enough to allow you to bear the burdens of the office." When one of the two candidates, however able and well liked, gets "thumbs down," never more may he expect to have the honor—and the burdens—thrust upon him.

Why not be more truly democratic and put up a half dozen or a dozen of the greatest and best among us, and give us an opportunity to really indicate our own choice for president?

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Better, why not simplify matters and return to town meeting style or—I have it—let's have "amateur night" about the middle of every conference! Let the audience at the night meeting call out individuals they wish to honor, ten or a dozen of them. All will go to the platform where each will express in a "few well chosen words" his appreciation of the honor and his joy over the prospect of a favorable vote.

As each makes his final bow the audience will clap and cheer. Those who get the least acclaim will "get the hook" and fade away. The clap-cheer list will continue until one only remains—and he will be our next president, selected on an accurate basis of self-expression by the audience—a thoroughly democratic proceeding. Thus a good time will be had by all but the ten or eleven whose friends and followers suffered from noise inhibitions.

But seriously, my personal preference would be the *election* of the nominating committee for the following year. The ten highest names voted for would constitute next year's nominating committee, the chairman being the one to receive the largest number of votes.

This nominating committee would select *the* candidate—and our votes of confirmation would bring to every voter the warm glow of actual participation in the selection offered by the very representative committee which would result.

Let's make a committee responsible for selecting the president who could be complimented by the final vote of the membership—and let it go at that. EVARD G. ROUTZAHN

New York City

National Athletic Standards

TO THE EDITOR: New educational methods should deal with fundamentals, should apply to both sexes and to the mature as well as the young, should develop individuality and interpret the patriotism of peace. Some day the schoolmasters will adopt the budget of time, money and energy as the central study for all school work. Our country as a whole needs educated voters. But the individual voter lacks selfrespect as such, and needs to be taught how to use his body as well as his mind. For the ideal citizen of the future will first of all be a student-athlete.

Our government might well lead in the matter of physical training by establishing a system of national athletic standards with medals for both sexes. Regard youth as from 18 to 21, thus bridging the gap between high school and coming-of-age. Regard maturity as from 21 on. Medals: Athletic Youth—Male, Athletic Youth—Female, for youth; American Athlete—Male, American Athlete—Female, for the mature.

Arrange a series of numerous but not over-difficult tests requiring of the youth at least a year's spare-time preparation, the maturity tests to be more numerous and difficult. The tests should be for strength, endurance, agility and rhythmic capacity. They should be non-compulsory and as far as possible non-competitive, and different for men and women. Associate the scheme with music through the use of Indian clubs, with aquatic sports through swimming, with the outdoor life through the ten-mile hike, which could be done in community.

A commission would prepare preliminary tests to be tried out for several years by volunteer athletes the country over. Then the Bureau of Education would issue at cost a book of instructions for final tests to be applied in community meets on Labor Day. Then the President might visit Congress if in session in October and receive authorization by rising vote to issue the medals. The medals could be presented locally on the evening of Thanksgiving Day.

In America we need a code of the citizen, or at least a series of citizen objectives. Such a system as the one outlined would furnish a citizen objective, would lengthen and deepen life, develop individuality and establish a better relationship between the citizen and his government.

HAROLD D. PYOTT

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

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THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly. $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, May 11-18, 1927. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. A. H. Reeve, President, Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; 247 Lexington Ave., New York; Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary, 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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DOES PROHIBITION WORK?

(*Continued from page* 617)

From the standpoint of this study, Boston is not the fountain-head of American culture, the home of Harvard, or the scene of the Boston Tea-Party; it is merely the most northern of the great ports of the Atlantic, a good place for rum-runners to land liquor and the residence of nearly a million people, about one-third of whom are of foreign races accustomed to drink alcohol. . . . The Irish are as much a'gin the amendment as though the British Parliament were trying to put it over on them. The Italians are making and drinking their own wine, and both the Jews and the Italians are selling it, largely to the well-to-do Americans outside their own neighborhoods. The other races are reacting each after its own kind, little drinking among the Negroes, much among the Poles and Lithuanians.

On the one hand, social workers are insisting that conditions are too bad to be tolerated, what with law-breaking, poison liquor, the drinking of children and so on; and on the other, there are expert and responsible witnesses to testify that "the whole level of health and happiness and law and order and prosperity and education has risen since the amendment was passed, though they are not prepared to say, any of them, that prohibition is more than a contributing cause."

Says Mrs. Bruère in summing up:

It is important to remember that prohibition was a measure put through by the votes of the people who had been in this country for a number of generations and might, therefore, be called Americans. . . . The Eighteenth Amendment was definitely an American product, it grew on American soil. And moreover, prohibition was primarily a child of the rural district—the offspring of the American farmer and the village church. And North or South, East or West, where the Americans of the earlier generation are still in control, our reports show that the community is backing up the amendment and that prohibition works more or less as it was expected to. . . .

But this willingness to observe the law they have been instrumental in passing is not by any means characteristic of all the American groups. It very definitely does not apply to those living in the large industrial cities nor in the great ocean ports. Here there is a much more cosmopolitan way of life, conflicting standards, and a greater toleration of other ways, as well as the itch to try new things. The Americans of the great cities are not standing conspicuously back of the enforcement of the law—quite the contrary, in fact. But still, for that great mass of Nordics who are living under conditions distinctive to the United States, who have developed their customs and ideas with a minimum of outside influence, the thing is true.

Is the outlawing of commerce in alcoholic beverages a sign of maturity, of a well-considered group opinion, of independence? Is a tradition of Europe necessarily desirable in today's America?

Shall we as a nation so conduct our lives and plan the future that we may always have enough and to spare for the hungry, naked, cold, unhoused and unprivileged of other lands? Can we be sure of this even in our great prosperity if we put $2,500,000,000 at pre-war prices into a habit-forming, depressant, narcotic drug that slaves the mind and body of man?

Quite in the democratic manner, a minority organizes; persuades the majority to agree, as much by emotion as by reasoning; a law is passed, the resistant residual population resents, violates and tries to repeal or modify the law; from jokes, curses, cartoons and partisan news-prints we pass through the proffered facts of the man in the street, the woman in the home, quite encyclopedic opinionators, to the slow and silent studies of the specialist. Next will come a revival of education, the very best antidote to legislation, and democracy by trial and error will score one more triumph.

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AVAILABLE: Woman, University training in commerce, Administration and Hotel Management, wide experience covering three years extension secretary University; Personnel officer in large industrial plant; social secretary and lecturer on psychology, pedagogics in large sanitarium, desires position where experience and education will find opportunity for development. 5727 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE: Thorough knowledge all phases institutional work. Experienced in athletic activities. Experienced director of agricultural projects. Eight years practical experience in child welfare work. 5672 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, sincerely interested in welfare work, capable, experienced, dependable, possesses initiative, desires position as supervisor. Institutional experience covering 3 years. 5709 SURVEY.

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PSYCHOLOGIST (woman), desires position with social agency or clinic in or near New York City; four years experience in clinical psychology and vocational guidance; teaching and nursery school experience. 5744 SURVEY.

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DALLAS SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE: Dallas, Texas. Jan. 31-Mar. 12. Secy. Elmer Scott, Dallas Civic Federation, 2419 Maple Ave., Dallas.

FLORIDA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Augustine. Feb. 13-16. Secy. Marcus Fagg, Jacksonville, Fla.

VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Richmond. Feb. 14-16. Secy. F. Reinhold Rogers, Covington, Va.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, SOUTH WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 18-19. Secretary, Rev. Harry Lee Virden, 4900 Abbott Ave., Dallas, Texas.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF WOMEN: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 23-26. Secretary, Elizabeth M. Hause, High School, West Chester, Pa.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 24-26. Secretary, Eliza- P. Corre, Denton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Department of Superintendence: Dallas, Texas. Feb. 26-Mar. 3. Secretary, Dr. J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—Midwestern Regional Conference: Chicago, Ill. Mar. 11-12. Charge of arrangements, Jacob Kepecs, 1800 Seldon St., Chicago, Ill.

OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE—Children's Division: Columbus. Mar. 3-4. Secy. Mrs. Mary B. Holsinger, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

CHILD HEALTH AND PARENT EDUCATION CONFERENCE: Minneapolis, Minn. Mar. 8-10. Secy. Dr. R. O. Beard, Hennepin County Public Health Assn., 625 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

AMERICAN HOMES NATIONAL CONGRESS: Des Moines, Iowa. Mar. 8-11. Director, Josephine Junkin, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT: New Orleans. Mar. 16-19, Secretary, Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

TEXAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Houston. Mar. 23-25. Secy. Henry Levy, Dallas, Texas.

KANSAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Emporia. Mar. 24-26. Secretary. M. W. Woods, 223 W. 3rd, Wichita, Kans.

IDAHO HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Moscow. Mar. 26-27. Secretary, Dorothy Ellis, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE: St. Louis, Mo. Mar. 30-Apr. 1. Secretary, Eugene K. Jones, 127 E. 23rd St., New York City, N. Y.

BIENNIAL CONFERENCCE—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION UNIVERSITY WOMEN: Washington, D. C. Mar. 31-Apr. 2. Secretary, Eleanore Boswell, 1634 I St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Gadsen. Apr. 3-6. Secretary, Richard F. Hudson, Alabama Tuberculosis Assn., 1006 First National Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—MIDATLANTIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE: Boston, Mass. Apr. 13-14. Charge of arrangements, Mr. Cheney C. Jones, 161 S. Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

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These ideas might be practical, such as the management of a social agency STAFF to keep it healthy, happy and home-loving; of the application to a social agency of principles of business ADMINISTRATION which ensured the wisest expenditure to the funds so laboriously raised; or the way in which those FUNDS were raised, and the technique that made for PUBLIC EDUCATION and support.

They might center on the social agency's DOMESTIC RELATIONS, so to speak: its own family, its clients, its social agency neighbors; with the interaction and interdependence of public and private work.

They might soar to the realms of PHILOSOPHY and point out the revolutionary impact on social work of our new understanding of health, mental and physical; or translate that understanding into practical problems of dovetailing the duties of nurse and social worker, for example, or inspiring the client scientifically and sympathetically.

IN other words, there is practically no limitation to the subjects which may be chosen, provided the writer comes at them with the point of view of eager, interested inquiry, pointing out what he sees of discovery, of analysis, of problem—and so of adventure—from his outlook on social work.

The subject, whatever it is, should be presented with the idea of making it as interesting to the reader as it is to the writer.

The contest closes March 31 and the prize-winning manuscripts will be published in The Survey and other co-operating journals.

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MANUSCRIPTS must be not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,500 words in length, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper.

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